

END COLUMN  
Turning  
chumps  
into  
champs

## Superpowers to 'bring in the harvest' on arms talks

# Summit in the autumn to seal nuclear pact

● The US and Soviet Union will hold an autumn summit to sign a treaty to scrap intermediate-range weapons  
● Mr Shultz will fly to Moscow next month to set a firm date and arrange final details for a summit meeting  
● Mr Shevardnadze called the outline nuclear agreement a common success for all mankind, for all civilization  
● The Government has welcomed the 'long-term' objectives of the restart in full-scale talks on nuclear testing

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan announced yesterday that he will hold a summit meeting in Washington this autumn with the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, to sign an arms reduction treaty covering intermediate-range nuclear forces.

The outline of the treaty was agreed after three days of exhaustive negotiations between Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Mr Shultz will fly to Moscow next month to work out the final details and set a date and agenda for the Washington summit.

The agreement, the first arms treaty President Reagan will sign in his six years in office, is also the first ever to scrap an entire class of nuclear missiles.

It will remove all Soviet and US missiles with a range of 315 to 1,125 miles from the world, and involves the scrapping of 462 Soviet SS 20s targeted on Europe and 221 targeted on Japan and China. The US will destroy 332 Pershing 2s and ground-launched cruise missiles based in Britain, West Germany, Italy and Belgium, and halt preparations for deployment in The Netherlands.

Mr Shevardnadze called the agreement "a common success for all mankind, for all civilization".

He said that it was a beginning, which he hoped would be followed by a continuation in eliminating other classes of weapons.

Despite tough words in Moscow recently, Mr Shevardnadze told a press conference: "Those were difficult negotiations, but not for a moment did we have any doubts about their success. Over these days we have experienced a complex spectrum of emotions, from anxiety to a strong emotional uplift. This is what we are feeling now. The day before yesterday, I said to Secretary Shultz that it is time for us to bring in the harvest, and he agreed."

President Reagan publicly congratulated both men and their delegations for their "outstanding efforts".

He said that although the two had serious differences in many areas "the tone of the talks was frank, constructive

and notable progress was made". He noted that the talks covered not only arms control but also regional conflicts, human rights and bilateral relations.

At the end of the marathon talks on Thursday Mr Shultz and Mr Shevardnadze had a secret 35-minute meeting with President Reagan at the White House to report the agreement, slipping out of the State Department through the basement garage to avoid attention.

In clearing up the final obstacles to agreement, the Russians gave up their insistence that the scrapping of West Germany's Pershing 1A missiles had to be written into the treaty.

Mr Shultz emphasized at the press conference that the US would withdraw the US-controlled warheads as soon as the co-operated agreement with Bonn on the missiles ended.

He said the two sides had also agreed that the warheads would be dismantled.

On the question of the pace of missile destruction, Mr Shevardnadze told reporters that the Soviet Union had accepted the US timetable. This provides for the scrapping of the medium-range missiles and the shorter-range missiles within one year.

But he said that it was not technically possible to destroy them and their warheads within this period, then a five-year and a two-year time frame would apply respectively.

Mr Shevardnadze disclosed that he had invited Mr Caspar Weinberger, the hardline US Defence Secretary, who played little part in the negotiations, to hold talks with his Soviet counterpart concerning possible violations of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

But in his nationally televised press conference he added dryly: "I have to tell you in secret that Secretary Weinberger so far has not responded to that proposal."



President Reagan at the White House yesterday announcing the US-Soviet agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles.

## Plans for water sell-off attacked

By David Walker

The privatization of water is threatening to become a political embarrassment to the Government as the dispute mounts about how and when it is to be done.

Ministers' unease about the timing and success of selling the 10 regional water authorities into private ownership was heightened yesterday after a series of speeches at a water conference in London cast doubt on the Department of Environment's plans.

The outspoken chairman of Thames Water, Mr Roy Watts, said it would be better to abandon privatization altogether than let it go ahead on the basis being proposed by the Government.

The junior environment minister, Lord Belstead, admitted that 1990 would be the earliest date for selling any of the water authorities, even then they would not all be sold off at the same time.

Lord Belstead said, on the Government's behalf, that while it was firmly committed to privatizing water, protecting the environment was as much a priority. Privatization could not proceed until it was satisfied the quality and cleanliness of rivers and tap

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## Pit militants decide on vote for tougher action

By Tim Jones

Militant miners' leaders in Mr Arthur Scargill's Yorkshire heartland last night rounded on the union's national executive for backing away from a full ban on overtime. They decided to hold their own ballot to sanction tougher industrial action.

The decision to ballot the area's 34,000 miners came as Mr Albert Tuke, British Coal's north Yorkshire area director, issued a warning that four or five of 18 pits could close if they went ahead even with the limited overtime ban planned to start at midnight tomorrow.

More than 10,000 miners in the north Yorkshire area were yesterday shown a two-minute video film which pointed out that some pits are so precarious financially that even a one or two percentage drop in the coal they produce could be enough to close them.

The film made it clear that if pits are shut because of action by the men, the corporation could not adhere to its past practice of offering alternative work in other mines.

More seriously for the area, the proposed overtime ban on development work could delay the opening of three pits in the £1.3 billion showpiece Selby complex.

Mr Tuke said: "The long-term effect of an overtime ban

on development work will be suicidal. If development work begins falling behind ultimately you will not have the face capacity.

"We are struggling to survive. We are just getting off our knees following the long strike and now not only are we going back on to our knees, we

are going to go back onto the floor."

But the Yorkshire leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers condemned the decision by their national executive as a "step backwards".

Mr Jack Taylor, president of the Yorkshire NUM, said: "The situation is very serious."



Mr Jack Taylor: "Industry heading for oppression."

## Minister tells of drug test 'deals'

By John Goodbody  
Sports News Correspondent

Mr Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, yesterday said that some British governing bodies had "made deals" to ensure that certain competitors would not be tested for drugs at important events.

His revelation about corruption in the testing system is one of the most serious to be levelled in British sport and comes after a two-month inquiry by the Minister and the athlete Sebastian Coe.

Asked by *The Times* whether he had any concrete evidence of malpractice, Mr Moynihan said: "We took a

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considerable amount of evidence in confidence. There is no doubt at all that the answer to that is 'yes'."

He said that included in the evidence was the claim that governing bodies have "decided and made deals to ensure that certain competitors are not tested at events. It is very clear from the evidence that this has happened, and happened regularly."

The Minister said specific incidents had to be confidential, but added that they came from people he respected.

Excuses given included pressure from commercial sponsors anxious to exploit television opportunities.

Asked whether athletics was one of the sports involved, he replied: "There have certainly been widespread rumours."

The minister emphasized that "there is a potential conflict of interest if testing for drugs is not totally independent of the governing body."

At the moment, the selection of competitors required to give urine samples and the supervision of tests is usually carried out by the governing body, although the actual testing is done at the Drug Control Centre at King's College, London.

Mr Moynihan plans to tell the Sports Council at a meeting on Monday that the Drug Advisory Group should be reformed and made responsible for tests.

At international level, the task could be performed by the International Olympic Committee or the World Health Organization.

Mr Nigel Cooper, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, declined to comment on the allegations.

But Sir Arthur Gold, the former president of the European Athletic Association and chairman of the Drug Advisory Group, said: "I have to accept there may have been irregularities, which obviously I did not know about."

## Next week



## LETTERS from SCHOOL

● John Rae retired with a reputation as a superb headmaster and a boxful of frank letters to parents on bribery (can be useful), school-age drinking (might as well live with it), drugs (a menace), and teachers (could do better).  
● On Monday, *The Times* opens the box.

## IN PART ②

### Store exit

Two executives of Storehouse, Sir Terence Couran's retail group under threat of a takeover bid, have resigned after a management shake-up. Page 25

### Maxwell buy

Mr Robert Maxwell has increased his holdings in Guinness Peat Group and Henry Ansbacher, the two City merchant banks. Page 25

### Portfolio

● £20,000 can be won in the Times Portfolio Gold competition today: the £16,000 weekly prize - double the usual amount as there was no winner last week - and daily £4,000.  
● Portfolio list, page 25; weekly check, page 40.  
● Five readers shared yesterday's £12,000 prize, three times the usual amount. Details, page 3.

### Exam results

A list of first-class honours degrees awarded by polytechnics will be published on Monday.

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## Rate fears ease as bank lending drops

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Figures showing a sharp slowdown in bank lending added to the mood of optimism on the economy yesterday. The City now thinks base rates will not have to rise further, and lower interest rates are possible later in the year.

Share prices rose sharply on the news. The FT-SE 100 index closed 23.8 points higher at 2,328.3.

But the latest statistics from the building societies show that the £3 billion a month boom in mortgage lending continues and house prices are rising sharply. The average price in Britain is now nearly £40,000, up by 16 per cent on a year ago.

After a run of figures showing that demand and output in the economy is buoyant and unemployment falling sharply, the financial markets nervously awaited yesterday's money supply figures from the Bank of England. In the event,

the figures were much better than expected and quelled fears that the economy is overheating into a period of higher inflation.

The growth of bank lending slowed to £2 billion last month, from £4.9 billion in July. The City was prepared to

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regard any figure under £3 billion as acceptable, and the even better news sent shares and government stocks sharply higher.

Giltis rose by 1½ points yesterday, for a three-point rise over two days.

The City is now in optimistic mood as it prepares for next month's BP share sale. The pound rose by nearly a cent to \$1.6565 and the sterling index rose by 0.1 of a point to 73.3.

## Steel stakes his new claim

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, declared yesterday that the party he wants to form must stand for a new combination of competition and consumerism.

He implicitly staked his claim to lead the merged party by setting out a vision of what the Liberals and SDP might create.

Senior colleagues were convinced that he would be a candidate when the time came, crowning his personal crusade over the years for a realignment of the Left in British politics.

Mr Steel disappointed many Liberals yesterday at what was probably their last party assembly by producing a calculated and practical speech when they were looking for a more emotional response.

Some activists at Harrogate said afterwards that it made it more likely that a challenger

would be put up against Mr Steel in any leadership contest. Others felt that he had skilfully woven a speech to please both parts of the new party.

Mr Steel acknowledged that defence policy was the most likely sticking point in the merger negotiations.

He went some way towards satisfying SDP Leader Mr

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Robert MacLennan's demands for a clear stance by saying: "A nuclear element in Nato defence for as long as it is needed to deter a perceived Soviet threat - that we must guarantee."

To placate his own party, Mr Steel insisted that that did not mean pursuing a Gaullist line of absolute commitment for all time to the retention of

an independent nuclear deterrent.

He went on: "We cannot and will not tolerate any attempt by this Conservative Government to make its commitment to an independent strategic deterrent a barrier against further reductions in the level of armaments on both sides."

Calling for the merged grouping to be the "party of the future" with bolder themes and a sharper identity than the Alliance had at the election, Mr Steel dismissed Labour as an unelectable party looking back to the Thirties.

He said: "We are the natural alternative to Thatcherism, the only force which can replace it."

The Alliance could work with Labour if it could abandon class and collectivism, if it could cut free from union control and if it could eliminate

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## Doctors to be tested on their bedside manners

By Kerry Gill and Robin Young

Medical students at Glasgow University are to be examined in bedside manners, while nurses at Barnsley General Hospital are to be taught how to smile.

In Glasgow, breaches of medical etiquette or conduct unbecoming to a doctor will naturally cost students their chance of a degree; but then so might unsympathetic attitudes, unclear speech or even an excess of bonhomie. The Barnsley nurses, however, will be taught that a gleaming smile is a topic to brighten patients' days. No sanctions will be taken against staff nurses who fail to raise more than a sickly grin.

The Glasgow course is headed by Professor Hamish Barber, the univer-

sity's professor of general practice, and will become part of students' professional examination in 1988-89.

In their second year of study the Glasgow students will be given tuition in interviewing patients. Their efforts will be recorded on tape as they practise their bedside techniques with actors and each other before being let loose on real patients.

In their third year, they will have to practise comforting the elderly and terminally ill, while fourth year training will involve work with those who are psychologically sick. The fifth year curriculum will include coping with women who have undergone mastectomies, lost newborn babies or had pregnancies terminated.

Professor Barber said: "Until now it

has been assumed that doctors would naturally be good communicators, and did not have to learn the skill. This is a course which makes the behaviour of doctors with patients as important as clinical medicine. The 200 students already on the course are taking to it very well."

Dr James Whitelaw, chairman of the BMA's Scottish Hospital Medical Services, said he welcomed the course. "Medicine is still largely an art as much as a science. We are all too aware that we are often not good at talking to patients in terms they can understand," he said.

He added that many doctors would still not have enough time to speak to most of their patients in crowded surgeries and busy hospital clinics.

There, smiles might still have to suffice.

The Barnsley nurses will learn how to smile in the face of all sorts of adversity. Mr Tony Mapplebeck, the district general manager, said patients were already assured of good clinical care but much more could be done to make their environment comfortable and pleasant.

"It is important that patients are received in a personal and attentive way not only by doctors and nurses but by all the staff who come into contact with them," he said. The training programmes including special smiling lessons would, he said, make patients feel more relaxed and at home, and might improve nurses' spirits too.

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## NEWS SUMMARY

## Plea to honour forgotten heroes

The RAF's highest-scoring "ace" during the Battle of Britain has been omitted from the country's Roll of Honour, it is claimed today. Squadron Leader Archie McKellar, DSO, DFC and Bar, and four others who gave their lives in November 1940 have been ignored because of an arbitrary and inaccurate date for the end of the battle, according to a letter in *The Times*.

Mr John Fairley, from Glasgow, says no logic was applied in the selection of midnight on October 31 as the cut-off point for inclusion in the Roll of Honour. Daylight raids continued until November 28.

Squadron Leader McKellar, who commanded 605 (County of Warwick) Squadron, was omitted although in Len Deighton's book, *Fighter: The True Story of the Battle of Britain*, he is given most kills. The situation which has "left five of our finest war dead unrecognised and unknown" should be rectified, Mr Fairley urges.

Letters, page 11

## Appeal to doctors

Consultants in Oxfordshire have been asked to contribute money to avert a possible £4 million overspend by the health authority in the next 18 months.

Some have promised to pay money regularly into a charitable fund. Others have refused to meet the cash crisis.

It is understood that some of the strongest refusals have come from the highest paid consultants, many of whom feel their departments are underfunded and their research programmes neglected.

## Engineers' pay claim

Mr Bill Jordan, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union but acting on behalf of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, has presented employers with a demand for a substantial pay increase reflecting, he says, the current state of the industry with its full order books, high domestic demand, low labour costs and high profit margins.

"Engineering workers deserve better pay levels for their outstanding productivity performance which is underpinning manufacturing's present growth", Mr Jordan said. The employers are expected to respond in about three weeks' time.

## Bronze of Princess

A bronze bust of the Princess of Wales has been commissioned by the Welsh peers of the House of Lords. The sculptor is Mr Robert Thomas, aged 61, of Barry, Glamorgan, who has started work at Kensington Palace.

He expects the bust to be cast in bronze early next year and then unveiled in a permanent position at St David's Hall in Cardiff.

"Photographs don't do her justice", Mr Thomas said. "I'll have to pull out all the stops to capture all the subtleties. It's a young face, full of life."

## Sea King blamed

An electrical fault may have caused a Navy Sea King helicopter to dive into the sea, killing a close friend of the Duke of York, a coroner was told yesterday.

Lieutenant Michael Johnston, aged 32, who fought beside the Duke in the Falklands war, died with Lieutenant Paul Smith, aged 25, and Lieutenant Neil MacBean.

Lieutenant Commander Paul Barton, the Royal Navy's chief accident investigation officer, told the inquest at Truro, Cornwall: "The control system of the Sea King is recognized as being prone to electrical faults". Verdicts of accidental death were recorded on all three men.

## Britain and France pool arms research

By Michael Evans  
Defence Correspondent

The first steps towards a defence equipment alliance tantamount to an "arms common market" were taken yesterday at the end of a two-day conference in London involving officials and businessmen from Britain and France.

M Jacques Chevallier, head of the French defence procurement department, said yesterday that it was now "a question of life and death" for countries attempting to meet the enormous cost of equipping their armed forces. He

welcomed the new co-operation to increase the number of Anglo-French arms deals as a chance to promote new ways of sharing the burden.

The majority of the 100 representatives at the conference agreed that, where possible, France and Britain should be able to buy each other's equipment on a reciprocal basis.

M Chevallier even predicted that a "cross-buying" arrangement could produce savings of up to 50 per cent.

He said: "I don't want to dream. But at present the cost of research and development

is 25-30 per cent of the total armaments budget. If we buy off the shelf, one from the other, we could save half our expenses. It's a question of life and death for the individual countries involved."

The idea of creating closer links between the French and the British in arms production came from Mr Peter Levene, head of the procurement executive at the Ministry of Defence.

Yesterday Mr Levene said: "There will not be a miracle overnight. We will have to wait two or three years for results."

He said that a number of items had already been identified that could produce Anglo-French "equipment exchanges".

For example, the French were shown a picture of a piece of British equipment that was already in service. The French then produced a picture of what they were planning to have for their army. "They were almost identical", Mr Levene said.

M Chevallier said that the French defence ministry would now follow the British example by publishing a bulletin of all the contracts up for

bids, so that Britain's defence industry could tender.

Mr Levene yesterday told the conference that defence equipment exhibitions in Europe showed clearly that there was "enormous duplication, triplication, or quadruplication of developments of equipment, some sponsored and paid for by governments, others paid for solely by industry, and yet addressing a market which is necessarily limited".

He added later that the defence-sharing deal with France could be repeated with other countries in Europe.

## City acts to halt poaching of staff

By John Spicer  
Employment Affairs Correspondent

Head hunting, staff poaching and the general shortage of skilled workers in the City of London's financial companies have got to such a pitch that 13 institutions have got together to commission a study into the problem.

The institutions, which include the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's, the First National Bank of Chicago and insurance companies, have asked the Institute of Manpower Studies to look into ways of ending the cut-throat "war" among themselves and outsiders for staff.

The problem has grown since last year's Big Bang and, according to some, is set to get worse with development in Docklands.

While unemployment remains high nationally, the City's workforce is expected to increase by 30,000 workers in this decade, up by between 15 and 20 per cent.

All the institutions are looking for the same sort of people: those with information technology skills, which include computer operators and programmers, business and management consultants, accountants as well as market experts and qualified secretaries.

At the launch of the London Human Resource Development Group yesterday, Mr Michael Shippam, of the National Westminster Bank, said his company was suffering from staff poaching because its training scheme had such a high reputation.

The new group is under the chairmanship of Miss Rhiannon Chapman, personnel director at the International Stock Exchange.

She said the companies so far involved were among those with the biggest problems. "We are the people all the others poach from."

The 13 institutions are putting up £75,000 for the study. Mr Amin Rajan, the project director, said it would take about nine months.

## Editor of The Times is fined

Mr Charles Wilson, editor of *The Times*, was fined £1,000 for contempt of court yesterday.

Judge Wickham said at Liverpool Crown Court that *The Times* had been in the clearest possible contempt by publishing the name of the 26th Haysel Stadium football fan and the fact that he was to appear in court that day on unconnected charges, instead of going to Brussels.

There was a substantial risk that the course of justice in the Liverpool proceedings might be seriously impeded or prejudiced.

"Any juror coming into court that morning with a copy of *The Times* in his pocket and finding he was to try the man named in the article would undoubtedly say: 'This fellow is one of the Haysel 26'."

The judge said that without doubt the trial would have had to be adjourned for at least a month. As it happened, the man admitted four of the charges against him, pleas of not guilty to the remaining two were accepted, and the case was dealt with.

Mr Desmond Browne, representing *The Times*, expressed the editor's great concern and regret, while not conceding that there had been contempt of court. The article had been considered by a barrister who did not believe it gave rise to a substantial risk of prejudice. If a mistake was made, the editor apologized to the court without qualification.

The judge said *The Times* was depending too much on the findings of one young man of too little experience, although he did not wish blame to fall on him. "The editor has to carry the can."

## Hattersley mocks 'dewy eyed' policy on defence

By Nicholas Wood and Martin Fletcher

Socialism has nothing to do with defence policy, Mr Roy Hattersley said yesterday in an analysis designed to go to the heart of Labour's post-election soul-searching.

The Labour deputy leader also accused the extremists within the party of saddling it with an anti-police image that had proved a "major political handicap".

Mr Hattersley's assertions were also seen as underlining his determination to beat off his growing band of internal critics and play a pivotal role in shaping Labour's future.

As the architect of the party's taxation policy, he has been blamed for the disastrous showing at the polls, and Mr John Prescott, the left-wing chief spokesman on transport, has said he is seriously considering running against him for the deputy leadership. There has also been speculation that Mr Hattersley may bow out of the political limelight before the next election.

His comments about the nuclear deterrent, challenging an article of faith on the Labour left, may bring him into conflict with Mr Neil Kinnock who retains a powerful personal commitment to unilateral disarmament.

In an article in the latest issue of *New Socialist*, Mr Hattersley dismissed Labour's defence policy as the "most unpopular" plank in its election manifesto and said it would be "absurd" to conduct a policy review without subjecting it to scrutiny.

It would be "preposterous" to allow present policy to remain unaltered in the light of the changing strategic position, he said, arguing that the party must not be "dewy-eyed" about the issue.

Mr Hattersley, who once said he would not serve in a government committed to unilaterally abandoning nuclear weapons, added: "We must not abandon the real socialism of equality and redistribution and then try to



Lord Young of Graffham trying out a Range Rover on a test track at Solihull yesterday.

## Hint at Rover sell-off date

The Government hopes to privatise Austin Rover before the end of the present Parliament, Lord Young of Graffham, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said yesterday.

He said the conduct of the "tiny minority" of extremists in the party was wholly inconsistent with official party policy and constituted a "major political handicap".

He continued: "I shall have no truck with unfounded, uninformed and irresponsible attacks upon the police", and cited specific examples of past actions by left-wing Labour authorities which he considered "intolerable". Those included bans on police visiting schools and addressing pupils, and propaganda representing the police as racist and class-based.

"It is absurd as well as unreasonable to represent individual instances of improper conduct — which undoubtedly occur — as if they are the general pattern of behaviour. Our duty is to expose the individual instances, not to make general allegations."

Future policies had to be founded on a firm ideological base and a strong commitment to advancing the individual freedom of all, Mr Hattersley said. "If we do not make clear what it is that we stand for, it will be assumed that we stand for nothing and whatever irrelevant lunacies are advocated by our crazy fringes."

Graham Day, the Rover Group chairman, Lord Young added that Austin Rover had to avoid damaging industrial disputes if it was to be attractive to future private investors.

He was speaking as 150 trim-shop workers from the Rover 200 production line at Longbridge stayed away for a second day in a wildcat strike over the proposed dismissal of a shop steward and an assembly line worker for a "clocking on" offence.

A further 500 men were laid off and assembly of the car halted, costing more than £1 million in lost production.

Lord Young, who toured the Mini and Metro production lines and saw the company's latest high-technology development, said he would receive a plan from Mr Day early next year. He added: "I hope that will lead to private shareholders in the company and I hope they will come within the lifetime of this Parliament."

## Country image for the city

By Peter Davenport

Barbour, the clothing company whose practical outdoor wear has become an essential item in the wardrobe of any successful City type, is to be used in a new campaign to help regenerate the north of England.

The success story of the company is to be used as part of a drive to convince more of those financiers and businessmen who wear its products to invest in the region where it is manufactured.

The company, based at Hebburn on Tyne-side, is one of 12 whose success from small beginnings is to be used to promote a new image of the North.

Among the others involved will be the company owned by Mr John Hall, the developer who built Europe's largest shopping and leisure centre, the £200-million Metro centre at Gateshead. The frontprint rapid copying service that began in the North-east and has now expanded to more than 450 franchises, is also taking part.

Details of the campaign were disclosed yesterday at the launch of the Northern Development Company, an organization formed by local authorities, trades unions and businesses.

The formal launch of the company took place in Wynyard Hall, near Teesside, the former ancestral home of the Marquis of Londonderry, which was purchased recently by Mr Hall and which is to be the site of a £200-million investment to create 15,000 new jobs, houses, hotels, golf courses and high-technology industries.

The Northern Development Company will have a £2 million budget this year. £1.1 million is coming from central government, more than £500,000 from local authorities in the region and £150,000 from the private sector.

The first aim of the organization is to change the image of the region, both among those who live within it and those elsewhere.

## The changing Church

## Bishop highlights divisions

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A "fundamental realignment" cutting across existing church boundaries is bringing about a second Reformation in Christianity, according to the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard.

In a lecture given in the United States last night Dr Leonard also attacked the view that "governments can make you happy" as one of the myths of democratic societies.

"The West has lost its soul", he said. "It has rejected the one essential belief that marked it for centuries, namely that man, by his very nature, has to be obedient to an authority over and above himself."

Dr Leonard called for a revival of the concept of Natural Law, which would not be subject to the fashions of the day. He gave as an

example of "subjectivism" the tendency to treat as deplorable all forms of discrimination between the sexes.

"It is assumed that any expression of the differences springs from motives which are to be condemned and are inevitably oppressive."

"This is taken as a self-evident truth, no more to be questioned than two plus two equals four. It is used to justify the refusal to accept differences to be found in man which are empirically evident, namely those of sex, culture, nationality and physical disability... What is unacceptable is that it proposes to avoid them by pretending that such differences do not exist, or are of no significance."

Lecture extracts, page 12

## NUM overtime action

## Ban could disrupt superpit

By Tim Jones

The limited ban on overtime which the National Union of Mineworkers is imposing from midnight tomorrow may damage the industry.

There is, however, no danger of supplies to power stations or to domestic users being disrupted.

With no union plans to try to halt the movement of coal from pitheads, stocks are more than adequate to cope with any foreseeable demand. Of an estimated 19.6 million tonnes on the surface, power station stocks stand at about 12 million tonnes, with the rest lying in the coalfields waiting to be moved.

The overtime ban will have

little effect on the amount of coal produced as only 1 per cent of Britain's output comes from miners working extra hours.

Damage to the industry could be caused by the union's decision to ban overtime work on new development and could delay production at the showpiece £1.3 billion Selby complex in North Yorkshire.

As members of the NUM prepared to impose the ban, a leader of the rival union, the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, said they were gaining hundreds of new members.

Mr Neil Greater, Nottingham president of the UDM, said: "We know from reports

that many NUM members just do not want any part of industrial action and can finally see that Arthur Scargill is trying to wreck the industry."

He said that because of increasing tension, verbal and physical abuse against his members had increased with many of them having cars and other property damaged.

Undeterred by the legacy of bitterness from the year-long national strike, the UDM has embarked on a recruitment drive in Yorkshire, sensing that many NUM men are unhappy about the prospect of another confrontation with British Coal.

Leading article, page 11

## Ozone accord could damage hi-tech firms

Britain's signing of the international agreement to control chemicals thought to damage the Earth's protective ozone layer could put many small UK firms out of business.

Under the agreement, signed last Wednesday, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) believed to be chiefly responsible for damage to the ozone layer will be frozen after January 1, 1989.

However, the Electronic Engineering Association has written to the European Commission warning of the risk posed by the agreement to UK electronic and precision engineering companies using CFCs in the manufacture of components. Alternatives to CFCs in that industry have yet to be discovered.

Friends of the Earth are condemning the agreement as inadequate.

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# Alcohol abuse and TV violence to be tackled by Hurd

By Craig Seton

Measures to counter alcohol misuse and violence on television were announced yesterday by Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary.

A special ministerial group has been established to plan the Government's attack on the abuse of alcohol.

The inter-departmental team, under the chairmanship of Mr John Wakeham, the leader of the House, will investigate new ideas for tackling alcohol abuse and examine the link between crime and alcohol.

Talks are likely with the drinks industry about alcohol advertising and labelling of alcoholic drinks, although Mr Hurd ruled out the possibility of cigarette-style health warnings on bottles.

Mr Hurd, at a seminar in Coventry, said government action had to be co-ordinated across a range of policies, including health education, crime prevention and road safety.

"I am confirmed in my belief of the link between alcohol and crime and, even more perhaps, between alcohol and the kind of casual public disorder which disfigures certain parts of our cities," he said.

He said that figures from a survey in Coventry showed that alcohol was linked to 75 per cent of those arrested for disorder.

"We want to educate people into drinking sensibly but we are talking about safer drinking, we are not talking about

being spoilsports or a puritan approach. But there is no doubt of the harm which can be caused by unsafe, excessive drinking."

Referring to the proposed extension of licensing hours, the Home Secretary said: "The Scottish experience has shown that you can relax the hours without making the problems of alcohol misuse worse."

Mr Hurd also said yesterday that violence on television could influence the actions of some viewers.

Speaking at the Royal Television Society Convention in Cambridge, he said the Government would set up a new body "more distant from the business of programme-making with a wider concern to reflect interest in the development and maintenance of standards on sex and violence — of which, in my view, violence is the more important."

Broadcasters had to be alert to a possible "insidious effect" of too heavy a general level of violence on television giving a false idea of its prevalence in society. It could make it more difficult for some viewers to reject the idea of using violence to achieve aims.

Most people, including most of the young, who saw programmes showing violence as entertainment could keep what they saw separate from their own lives.

"I am persuaded that there are a minority of viewers for whom such a frontier does not exist. What they view, what they think and what they do, form a confused and massive force at the centre of their lives."

"Nor would I seek to place an over-lavish share of the ills of society at your door."

"But clearly the industry and those responsible for its regulation — including myself — must recognize that the power of the medium of television carries with it special responsibilities."

Because of that, the Government was committed to bringing forward proposals for stronger and more effective arrangements to ensure independent oversight of programme standards in respect of violence and public taste.

The Hong Kong-based airline, Cathay Pacific, could set the pace when it chooses between the Boeing 767 twin engine jet and the Airbus A300-600.

At least 10 of the aircraft are needed, at a cost of up to £500 million, to carry the increased number of passengers now flying to the Far East.

Salesmen from both groups are trying to convince Cathay that their aircraft is best. Once the planes begin appearing in Chinese cities such as Peking and Shanghai, they could pave the way for big orders from the rapidly expanding Chinese national airline.

Britain stands to gain whichever sales team wins the battle for orders. Rolls Royce, which is the preferred engine supplier to Cathay, provides the engines for the Boeing 767 and was recently chosen by British Airways in a similar deal for its new fleet.

At the same time British Aerospace makes the wings for the Airbus and has a 20 per cent stake in the project.

The battle is expected to be bitter. China has already taken a 12.5 per cent stake in the company and is certain to watch the final choice closely before deciding which aircraft to use to expand its own fleet.

The hearing continues on Monday.

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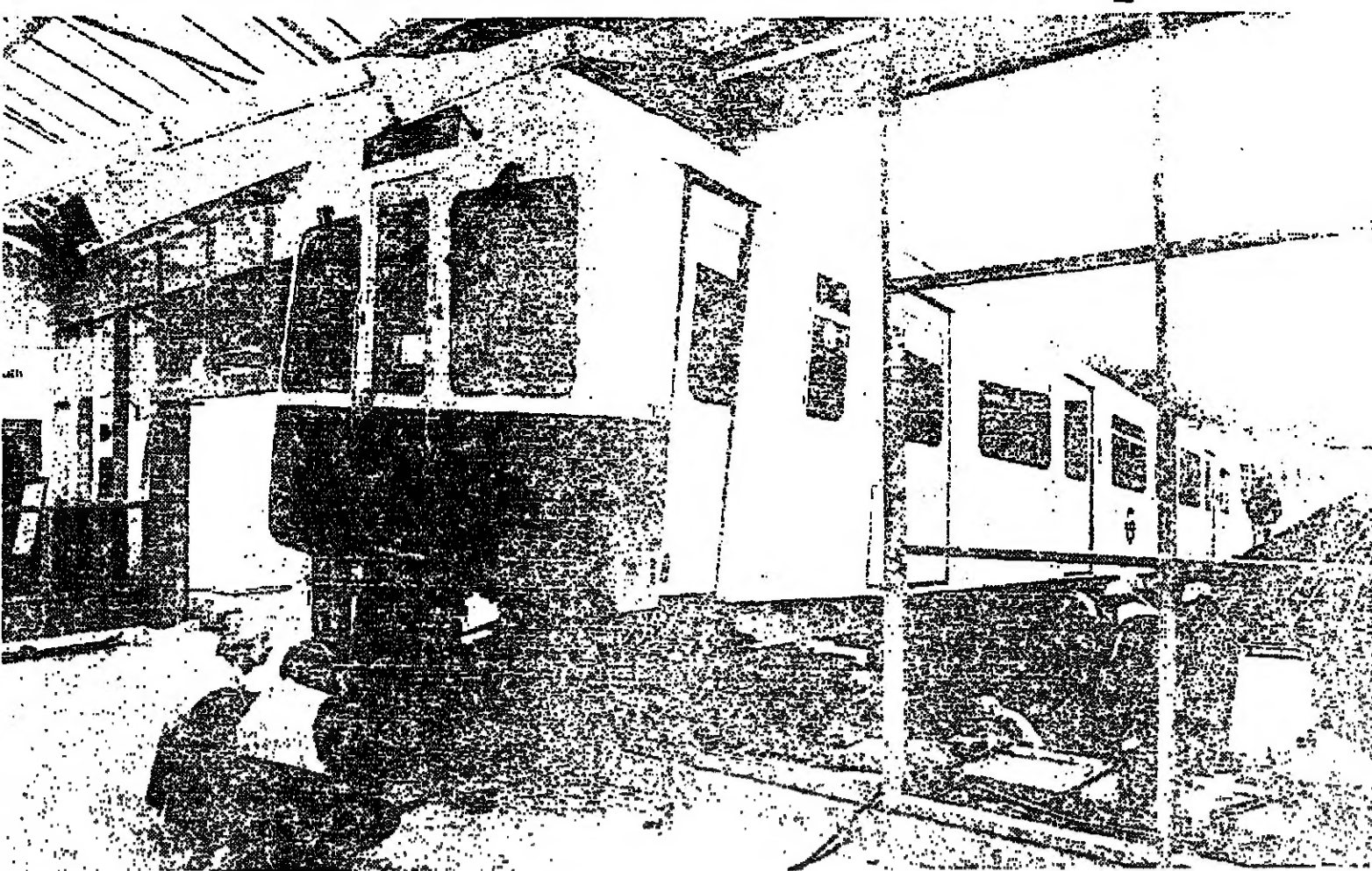
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## 23 hurt as rush-hour Tube crashes on platform



A London Underground train halted on the platform yesterday after crashing through buffers at Richmond Station, south London, yesterday morning.

Twenty-three people were injured when the train's front carriage rode up over the platform concourse.

Preliminary tests excluded driver error or brake failure and investigators believe the rails may have been faulty.

About a hundred passengers were on the rush-hour train when it crashed at the station, which is run by British Rail's Southern Region. It stopped seven feet short of a ticket collector, who was treated for shock.

Seventeen people were taken to hospital. Only one, a woman in her twenties who suffered a broken leg, was seriously hurt.

Mr Maurice Breen, one of a line of ticket collectors at the station, saw the train crashing towards him. He told colleagues: "The train just seemed to jump off the track at me. A few more

inches and I would have been killed."

Mr Paul Derby, a passenger on the District Line said: "The brakes seemed to go on but they didn't seem strong enough. Everyone was flung off over the place by the impact."

Train services are expected to return to normal today.

(Photograph: John Rogers)

## New firms could take airtime after midnight

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

Night hours television with new kinds of programmes run by competitors to independent television companies is being considered by the Government, Mr Hurd told the convention yesterday.

Several ITV companies have recently started televising programmes between midnight and 6am and the new service has been increasingly popular, especially in the London area.

The Home Secretary referred to the increasing number of independent television firms "cramming out" during night hours and added: "I remain to be convinced that there is any corollary to squatters' rights on the airwaves."

Mr Hurd said: "The idea of using the night hours to bring into being new kinds of programme service, and perhaps new programme providers, is one of many attractions and we shall be considering it seriously."

The Home Secretary's remarks were criticized by Mr John Whitney, director general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

He said he was disturbed that Mr Hurd referred to the squatters' rights of indepen-

dent television companies because it wrongly gave the impression that they should not broadcast during night hours.

Mr Whitney said the IBA would be considering how the new night-time television experiment worked before recommending whether it should remain with ITV companies or be opened up.

Mr Hurd implicitly rejected a proposal in the Peacock Committee report that night hours television should be freed from programme regulation which would allow the broadcasting of pornography.

"If regulation is justified, even when adults are expected to be the main audience, then it is justified at night too."

Although Mr Hurd carefully avoided saying what would be included in the Government's expected White Paper on broadcasting, he reaffirmed his interest in the potential of subscription television, partly as a new source of finance and "partly as a way of bringing those operating the system into a direct relationship with the consumer."

He also spoke in the strongest terms yet in favour of awarding independent television contracts by tender.

### Ferry inquest

## Survivor tells of futile search

A survivor yesterday recalled how he ran up and down the hull of the capsized ferry, the Herald of Free Enterprise, calling for his family, although "I realized it was just a waste of time."

Mr George Lamy, aged 54, a postal worker, of Lefevre Walk, Bow, east London, heard at the inquest on 18 victims that his mother, Victoria, aged 76, his wife, Frances, aged 42, his daughter, Kim, aged 20, and her son, Steven, aged 11 months, died from drowning and hypothermia.

Mr Lamy, his voice shaking with emotion, twisted a handkerchief in his hands as he described the night of the disaster off Zeebrugge.

Mr Lamy was sitting alone near the ferry's video room while the rest of his family went to buy refreshments and change the baby.

He braced himself against a wall as the ferry capsized and was the first to escape from the vessel when a young man helped him to smash a window.

For some time, Mr Lamy helped the crew pull passengers from the wreck. "Rescuers thought I was one of the crew, they had given me a crewman's jacket," he said.

"I wanted to stay because I realized my family was still there. I realized my family was at the other end of the boat so I went along breaking windows and calling out. I realized it was just a waste of time."

The jury also heard evidence from Mr Nicholas Ray, a member of the crew, who related how he had escaped but had seen two of his shipmates, Graham Evans and Ernest Rodgers, die. The three escaped through a watertight door as it was closing and

tried to grab hold of a handrail.

"At this stage Mr Rodgers fell and slid away into the engine room workshop," Mr Ray said.

Mr Rodgers, aged 52, of Rope Walk, Aycliffe, Dover, died from multiple injuries and drowning.

Mr Ray and Mr Evans managed to get to the car deck but realized there was no escape, Mr Ray said. They made their way back towards the stairs trying to avoid falling lorries but Mr Evans fell and feared he had broken some ribs.

"There was a large metallic crash," Mr Ray said. "There was no call, no cry or anything. I can only assume that Mr Evans had ventured to the end of the stairway and fallen off the end into the engine room workshop."

The hearing continues on Monday.

## MP's role in sex abuse cases 'diabolical'

An MP's intervention in the Cleveland child sex abuse controversy had an absolutely diabolical effect on parents and social workers, a county official told a judicial inquiry yesterday.

Mr Bill Walton, Cleveland social services assistant director, answered the repeated criticism by Mr Stuart Bell, Labour MP for Middlesbrough, of his department.

Mr Bell has championed the cause of parents fighting for the return of their children taken into care after disputed abuse diagnoses by Dr Mariette Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, Middlesbrough General Hospital paediatricians.

The MP said in the Commons that Mrs Sue Richardson, the department's child abuse consultant, had "concluded and conspired" with Dr Higgs to keep the police out of abuse cases.

Asked what effect the criticisms had on parents caught up in the crisis and their response to the social services, Mr Walton said: "This alienated the parents from the department which I think was absolutely diabolical."

"It certainly had a demoralizing effect on staff, from social workers right up to ourselves."

The inquiry continues on Monday.

## Anderton in clear over backing for castration

By Ian Smith

No disciplinary action will be taken by the Greater Manchester police authority against its Chief Constable, Mr James Anderton, for his remarks backing castration of repeated sexual offenders.

After Mr Anderton had spoken earlier this year of AIDS sufferers being in a "cesspit of humanity", he gave an undertaking to the authority to ask for permission before making any similar public comments.

Mr Steven Murphy, the chairman, yesterday told the authority that Mr Anderton had discussed the subject with him before giving interviews.

Mr Murphy said the issue of castration had been raised at a question and answer session after a seminar on rape.

Mr Anderton had agreed with a questioner's suggestion that castration might be advocated and had subsequently been asked for interviews.

Instead of criticizing Mr Anderton, Mr Murphy said it was the media that was at fault for seizing on a delicate and sensitive medical issue in order to embarrass the Chief Constable.

An attempt by Mr Anthony McCordell to have Mr Anderton reprimanded was not even voted on.

More than 80 people volunteered to play the murder victim. The reward for the most successful private detective at the end of the night is a trip on, of course, the Venice-Simpson Orient Express from London to Leeds Castle in Kent, a journey which is likely to prove less sinister.

The evening, a sell-out, is expected to raise about £1,000 towards the cost of extending the eight-mile line from Weybourne to Holt.

More than 80 people volunteered to play the murder victim. The reward for the most successful private detective at the end of the night is a trip on, of course, the Venice-Simpson Orient Express from London to Leeds Castle in Kent, a journey which is likely to prove less sinister.

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## Murder on the Poppy Line Express

By Mark Ellis

An elegant titled lady will board the Poppy Express in Norfolk tonight after a blazing row with her husband on the platform, much to the embarrassment of other passengers. Soon afterwards she will be dead.

Lady Heather Morgan-Smythe will have fallen victim to a person or persons unknown and clues to solve the mystery will be scattered along the line and in the five carriages full of passengers.

The police will ask the passengers for help in establishing the motive and tracking down the killer after stopping the North Norfolk Railway steam train, nicknamed after the poppies which grow wild beside the tracks.

To turn detective in the best tradition of Hercule Poirot, the 200 passengers have paid £7.50 each to be participants and observers of the murder story, set in the 1920s. Amateur actors will take the roles of Lady Heather, Lord David, her husband, their butler and

entourage travelling to Weybourne for a weekend ball to mark his lordship's return from safari.

From the moment the train with two Pullman carriages pulls out of Sheringham station, about 20 miles from Norwich, all eyes will be on potential suspects. The actors know only their own parts and the one person who knows the full story is Mr David Williams, the railway's catering superintendent, who devised the idea of a murder excursion. He said: "It will certainly be a

journey with a difference and it is quite an ingenious murder."

The evening, a sell-out, is expected to raise about £1,000 towards the cost of extending the eight-mile line from Weybourne to Holt.

More than 80 people volunteered to play the murder victim. The reward for the most successful private detective at the end of the night is a trip on, of course, the Venice-Simpson Orient Express from London to Leeds Castle in Kent, a journey which is likely to prove less sinister.

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## THE LIBERAL ASSEMBLY

## Nuclear capability 'for future bargaining'

There must be a nuclear defence for Nato as long as it was needed to deter any threat. Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, told the final session of the Harrogate assembly.

But, having referred to the latest breakthrough by the super powers on arms reduction, he told delegates, to loud applause, that Britain's independent nuclear capability had to be used positively and "put on the table" to promote the next, more comprehensive, stage of disarmament.

Mr Steel began by saying they had come to the Assembly fearing a loss for Liberalism; they left confident of a gain for Liberalism and Social Democracy. "To capture the goodwill towards us that undoubtedly exists throughout the length and breadth of the country, and turn it into votes, needs a clearer strategy, bolder themes and a sharper identity."

They were the natural alternative to Thatcherism, the only force which could replace it. Nobody could truthfully say the same of the Labour Party. Who could imagine Labour coming up with new ideas?

Nor was there any alternative from within the Conservative ranks. After Mrs Thatcher had gone, the Tory party would be convalescent for a very long time. "Learning to walk again, after so many years on our knees, is going to take the Conservatives quite a while."

Nobody could claim the Thatcher years had been marked by good economic stewardship. Under this Government, research and development had been starved, while the perspectives of the City had been foreclosed to weekly, daily and even hourly fluctuations in prices.

Having detailed some of his views of the economic and financial failings of the Government, Mr Steel said: "The national balance-sheet, I believe, shows an equally grave deficit in social terms."

Although there had been a healthy swing away from collectivism, too many people had found the door of opportunity slammed shut in their faces. In essence, Tory individualism had turned out to be personal selfishness.

Liberal individualism meant opening doors of opportunity and success to everyone. It was the unique task of liberalism and social democracy to draw the connection between the individual and the community.

He said that Liberals' concern for the individual was universal: not only in the social but in the economic sphere. Choice for the

consumer and opportunity for the individual were the mainstays of a healthy economy. "We need more competition and fewer cosy cartels."

"We must not tolerate the sort of privatization which merely replaces a public monopoly by a private monopoly. (Applause) British Telecom should be a warning. The City got the payoff, not the telephone user."

"We will oppose the creation of a monopolistic private airline or a private electricity monopoly. We will not tolerate negotiators which are against the public interest. That calls for much stronger monopoly and merger rules in a strengthened Office of Fair Trading."

In the public sector, they would not tolerate the complacent lack of internal competition.

The British put up with an electoral system which gave a different value of votes, depending on where they were cast and for which party. The result on June 11, with its disgraceful misrepresentation of the wishes of the electorate, was another in a long series of denials of basic democratic rights which the British put up with.

"We put up with the encroachment of state power on the life of the private citizen. The Spycatcher episode would be laughable if it were not so serious. It has cost £1 million of public money to make Peter Wright as wealthy an author as Jeffrey Archer. (Applause)."

"But behind the charade is the shadow of something more ominous: unaccountable intelligence services. British judges who are over-respectful of the executive and too little respectful of the freedom of expression; concealment and cover-up of murky misdeeds by those who are supposed to be our servants. Our fragile liberties are too often unprotected. We demand a Bill of Rights." (Applause).

They needed a constitutional revolution, to open up democracy in Britain, with self-government for Scotland and Wales.

### ● We need much stronger monopoly and merger rules ●

They should stop Parliament being the creature of the executive and protect the civil rights and liberties of every citizen. Information should be allowed to circulate freely and local government should begin to fight back against the dictates of the centre.

The poll-tax saga demonstrated everything wrong with British government and was being pushed by the Prime Minister against the wishes of most of the Cabinet. On her orders it had been imposed in Scotland without consultation.



Mr David Steel, with his wife Judy, receiving an ovation after his closing speech at the Liberal Party's assembly yesterday.

Local income tax, the Alliance preference, had been dismissed out of hand. Poll tax would be regressive: the rich man in his castle would pay the same as the poor man at his gate. It was being introduced by the Prime Minister because she did not trust local government. She could reform local government by proportional representation to make it more representative and responsive but instead she was doing all in her power to weaken vigorous local democracy. It was a tax which would take a veritable army of snipers to enforce.

On these economic and constitutional issues, "Liberals and the SDP go into the new party totally at one."

Some common deliberation was required on defence and disarmament. "Let me try and help that process."

They must never forget that Nato had a political as well as a military purpose: collective security so long as it was necessary, but common security — the removal of the sense of threat on both sides — as the long-term political aim.

Now, at last, today, there was a chance to move: to reduce nuclear weapons and missiles on both sides, to lessen the sense of threat, to move some more steps away from armed hostility to real détente. It was an exciting, but in some ways an unsettling prospect.

Some were bound to prefer the old certainties of cold war confrontation to the new uncharted territory of arms reduction and political dialogue, but if the conservative German Chancellor Helmut Kohl could be brought to the view that reducing the level of weapons was more important than the military pessimism which clung to every weapons system, he had hope that conservatives in other allied countries would come round.

"We must not allow the pessimists and the ideological hardliners to destroy the opportunity which we now face. The East-West relationship is dynamic, not static. We should put all our weight behind the pressure for change in the right direction."

An INF (intermediate-range nuclear forces) agreement was a great prize, but must not be the end of a process, a moment for self-congratulation and resumed inactivity. It must be made the beginning of a larger process of global arms control and strategic reduction. They must press on to diminish tension and develop confidence in the overarching idea of common security which potentially linked the real interests of people in East and West.

A nuclear element in Nato defence for as long as it is needed to deter a perceived Soviet threat — that we must guarantee. Equally, we accept that we must continue to make our contribution to Nato's nuclear strategy, for so long as it is needed. What we cannot, and must not, accept is the Gaullist doctrine that in all circumstances any self-respecting nation needs its own nuclear weapons — and that such a commitment is absolute, regardless. (Applause)

"On the contrary, we must be ready to use positively the leverage of Britain's indepen-

dent nuclear capability, by putting it on the table to promote the next and more comprehensive stage of the disarmament process."

"The British Liberal Party has always made this careful distinction as did the Liberal/SDP Alliance at the last election. We

### ● Months of party turbulence a price worth paying ●

should continue to support a British contribution to Nato defence but we cannot and will not tolerate any attempt by this Government to make its commitment to make its strategic deterrent a barrier against further reductions in the level of armaments on both sides.

One imperative was to transfer some of the resources of the developed world away from the arms race and into the task of assisting world development.

Civilized values were held instinctively and valued stron-

gly by millions of British people. The middle ground is there: the middle ground is a heartland already settled by our seven million home-seekers. This gentle yet sturdy landscape is the centre of our nation. It will be re-filled and re-grown. It will welcome back with generosity those prodigals who left to seek the fool's gold which the lady offered."

The country offered the good life to some, but Liberal individualism was about the prospect of a fuller life for all.

"My message today is that this fuller life must be founded on wider opportunities and more choice: competition and consumer satisfaction; better education for our young people; breaking down class barriers and restrictive practices when ever they stifle people's chances; making a reality of our democracy."

It was the hope of that fuller life for all which put an obligation on them to work together over the next few months so carefully and with such judgement and dedication that they were able next year to launch a new and yet stronger vessel to carry forward the values of Liberalism and Social Democracy. "Comradeship will be as invaluable as willpower."

Mr Steel said that he had been pressed to make clear his personal position on the leadership of the new party. "But this is not the time for us to decide. I am in no doubt about my task over the next few months. To complete the formation of the new party is itself a profound responsibility. When the spring comes it will be for those of us in Parliament to discuss the leadership frankly and openly and for the membership to make its choice."

"What I do assure you is that my commitment to future active participation in the new party is total. (Applause)."

"I have always been driven by the conviction that we will be able in the time to practise in power the values which we have evolved and evidenced in the long years of opposition. (Applause)."

"This has been — almost certainly — our last annual Liberal Assembly. It has been — almost certainly — also the last assembly of the movement that will take Liberalism into power. These months of turbulence will have been a price well worth paying if we are able to offer at the next election a government of vision and capability."

He concluded: "The tree of Liberalism has its roots secure and it will bear fruit."

Mr Steel was given a standing ovation. Then, to the tune of "Marching through Georgia" played on a piano behind the platform, the whole assembly clapped and sang "God made the land for the people."

## 'Keep water public' call

Delegates carried a motion urging outright opposition to privatization of the electricity and water industries.

Mr Simon Hughes, MP for Southwark and Bermondsey, and Mr Richard Wainwright, former MP for Colne Valley, both opposed the reference to electricity.

Mr Hughes said that outright opposition to electricity might not allow Liberals to have a democratic approach to government proposals. Mr Wainwright felt that Liberals should be the last people to yield to Conservatives a monopoly of getting improved industries out of the hands of the centralized state.

On a separate vote, delegates kept the outright opposition to electricity privatization in the motion.

Mr Chris Willmore, Association of Liberal Councillors, moving the motion, said there should be no knee-jerk reaction to privatization. "We must judge every privatization proposal on its merits."

Mr Doreen Darby, Ruislip, Northwood, declared that the Prime Minister was taking away what belonged to the people and "flooding it at a knock-down price to her friends. It is a national theft on a grand scale."

## Housing cash cut attacked

Liberal councillors in Tower Hamlets, Hackney, and over 100 in the east London borough with a large immigrant community, were defeated in an emergency debate on homelessness.

Mr Andrew Stannell, an officer of the Association of Liberal Councillors, said the housing budget at Tower Hamlets, £5 million under Labour, was now £18 million. Mr Matthew Bishop, Carshalton and Wallington, moved a successful emergency motion demanding the government cut on what councils could spend on housing and expressing concern at a High Court ruling that local authorities had no obligation to provide housing for "long-term" tenants.

It called on the Government to ensure such families were entitled to housing and for 100 per cent government funding to implement homelessness legislation.

Mr Stannell was given a standing ovation. Then, to the tune of "Marching through Georgia" played on a piano behind the platform, the whole assembly clapped and sang "God made the land for the people."

## Meadowcroft opening shots

The difficulties facing the Alliance parties in negotiating a merger were underlined last night when Mr Michael Meadowcroft, became president-elect of the Liberal Party.

The radical former MP for Leeds West said he would oppose any move to get the parties to agree a policy stance as part of final terms to go before the members. Mr Robert Maclean, SDP leader, wants such a statement. Mr Desmond Wilson, president for the past year, handed over to Mr Adrian Slade.

## Labour deal ruled out

The new party resulting from the merger of the Liberal Party and the SDP would not be in the market of doing an electoral deal with Labour. Mr Tim Clement-Jones, Chairman of the Liberal Party, said. Some had suggested that that would be the party's inclination, but it would instead have the self-confidence to go for power on its own account.

## Bottom line

The assembly ended with an appeal by Mr Cyril Smith, MP for Rye, for donations to party funds. It brought in about £25,000.

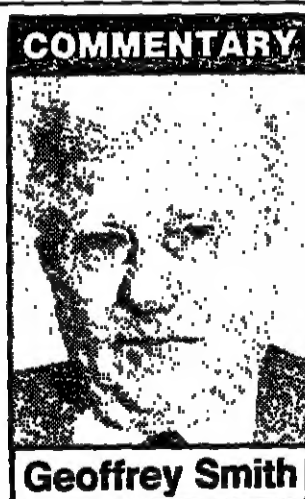
When Mr David Steel spoke yesterday to what may well be the last annual Liberal assembly it was a special occasion for him as well as for the party.

Ever since he became leader 11 years ago he has struggled to bring about a realignment of the left. He has never regarded the Liberal Party as a sufficient instrument by itself for achieving power.

Step by step he has taken his party a long way. That it would have voted on Thursday for the principle of merging its separate identity in a new party could hardly have been envisaged when he addressed his first conference as leader at Llandudno in 1976. On that occasion he was heckled by some of his audience for even raising the possibility of coalition.

It has been a remarkable achievement. But securing the agreement of even an overwhelming majority of the Liberal conference for creating a new party is not enough. It has to be the right kind of party to impress the public.

That means that the Liberals have to be persuaded to accept terms that will win the confidence of a large majority of Social Democrats, and that a purpose and vision need to be proclaimed for the new party



Geoffrey Smith

going beyond prudent organization for the pursuit of power.

The challenge for Mr Steel yesterday was, therefore, to set this development in broad historical sweep, to send the right signals of policy realism to his followers, but also to remind Liberals that having willed the ends they have still to will the means.

Judged in this context, I thought his speech was disappointing. The routine swipes at the Government and Labour were irrelevant to these purposes and detracted from what should have been

### COMMENTARY

the special nature of this speech. Mr Steel was wise to play down the possibilities of a deal with Labour, but he might have done so still more emphatically. He gave the impression of regarding this as an idea for which the right conditions were most unlikely to exist. But the objections are surely stronger than that.

An electoral pact with Labour is, indeed, almost certainly unattainable. But it would be positively undesirable for those many Alliance candidates in potentially winnable seats who depend upon attracting the votes of disaffected Conservatives. Such people might be persuaded to desert the Tories, but not so as to put Labour in.

The critical point that has overshadowed this conference, however, is that the Social Democrats will not vote for a merger unless there is first an agreed statement on policy stance.

Mr Maclean outlined his requirement in his first speech as SDP leader in Portsmouth. He confirmed the need to this conference on Wednesday, even though most Liberals do not like the idea. But Mr Steel avoided the issue yesterday.

On the substance of policy,

his remarks on competition and consumerism should have been reassuring to Social Democrats, so far as they went. He seemed to say most of the right things, without quite managing to give the impression that these were questions on which he had thought deeply and felt strongly.

But it was what he had to say on nuclear defence to which Social Democrats are likely to pay the closest attention. He was unequivocally opposed, as he has always been, to unilateralism.

Yet the artful phrasing of his comments on Britain's independent deterrent contrasted with Mr Maclean's direct commitment on Wednesday to "retaining a nuclear capability for the foreseeable future". Mr Steel appeared to regard the British deterrent essentially as a bargaining counter for disarmament.

These differences may be more a reflection of Mr Steel's style of leadership than of what he will deliver in the end. But if enough Social Democrats are to be attracted to a new party, the Liberals will have to offer more reassurance than they may have realized from their leader's speech yesterday.

### POLL TAX

## 'Robin Hood in reverse'

The Government claimed a poll tax would increase financial accountability because people would see a direct link between tax paid and service provided. But those with greatest need of local service would be least able to pay. Mrs Claire Tyler, Harrogate, said during a community charge debate.

The assembly passed without dissent an amended motion deploring the introduction of the charge in Scotland. It reaffirmed Liberal policy to introduce local income tax at locally determined rates. The amendment added the pledge that land value taxation, except on agricultural land, should be introduced simultaneously.

The motion was proposed by Mr Iain Brodie-Brown, Congleton, who said that under government proposals, YTS trainees would pay the same as millionaires: it was a Robin Hood tax in reverse.

Mr David Ridgway, Colne Valley, said present rates there represented a week's pension; poll tax would cost pensioners six weeks' money.

### BUSINESS

## Working party on City dealing

The Liberal Party is to set up a two-year working party on the City to produce policy proposals concerning the problems of short-term speculative gain and of mergers. Delegates voted without dissent for the move after hearing from Mr Andrew Phillips, from Braintree, who chaired three meetings of an assembly commission on the subject earlier this week.

He moved a motion criticizing "short-term speculative gain", which called for the setting up of the working party. The motion emphasized an overriding commitment to persuade the City, government and industry to have proper regard for the long-term needs and interests of the community.

Mr Phillips said that the Liberal Party did not have effective, thought-through policies on the City.

Mr Iain Morrison, Craydon South, said that the City had been a black hole into which Liberals had been afraid to venture.

The Office of Fair Trading was staffed by Civil Servants

## New Act freezes drug cash

More than one hundred restraint orders have so far been made on drug-trafficking criminals under the new powers to stop them from salting away their assets before a trial. A Home Office official told the IBA conference yesterday.

Mr Nigel Varney, head of the Home Office's division on criminal law, said that the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 enabled the High Court to restrain the use or distribution of an accused's assets before a trial.

"So far there have only been a few cases which have reached the stage of conviction and confiscation; but enough to show that the Act is capable of being applied effectively and with good result."

Another important provision in the Act, which came into force on January 12, was the new "laundering" offence. That prohibits helping someone keep the benefits of drug trafficking, knowing or suspecting that the person was a drug trafficker.

The Government has suggested that governments worldwide follow suit.

## Computer fraud 'could drain UK of sterling in 15 minutes'

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A fraud linking two big electronic money transfer systems could empty the United Kingdom of sterling in 15 minutes, Mr Kenneth Lindup, an inspector from Barclays Bank, said yesterday.

He told lawyers at the International Bar Association conference in London that the potential for fraud involving vast sums of money was now enormous.

In the course of the average day, some £25-30 billion was transferred between the UK clearing banks using CHAPS (clearing houses automated payments systems).

In addition the individual banks were transferring money internationally using their own networks. Sums of £2 million to £3 million a day were typical, he said.

A fraud linking CHAPS with SWIFT, the world-wide financial message switching service, could empty the United Kingdom of sterling in 15 minutes.

In the case of the fraud



### INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

Sir Frederick Lawton, a retired Court of Appeal judge, yesterday called for an end to trial by jury in complex fraud cases.

Sir Frederick told the conference: "The modern large-scale swindle, with its field of operation extending over many jurisdictions, is difficult enough for experienced judges to try, and probably impossible for a jury drawn at random from the electoral roll."

He said that trial by a single judge would probably not be acceptable to the British public but three judges or one judge sitting with commercial assessors might be. Abolition of juries in complex cases was proposed by the Roskill Committee on fraud trials but shelved by the Government after widespread opposition.

Computer crime was carried out by interfering with or illegally modifying a computer system for illegal gain in a way that would not have been possible with manual systems.

He said the typical computer criminal was not as the public perceived him: "a hacker penetrating a system using a home computer". The most likely perpetrator is an employee of the victim, exploiting a weakness in the system. He or she was likely to be in a well-placed job, prob-

ably using drugs and with financial difficulties.

Among the gaps in controls which give rise to computer frauds are a failure to check message authentication codes; failure to protect confidential data and a lack of adequate security training.

Another was failure to ensure adequate separation between staff carrying out transactions and those checking them.

Professor Michael Levi, senior lecturer in criminology at University College, Cardiff, told the conference that computer crime was rarer than the public imagined.

He said it was costing the United Kingdom approximately £40 million annually. But such crime constituted only a small proportion of the £2.113 billion of fraud dealt with by the UK fraud squads in 1985.

He added, however, that hi-tech crimes of espionage, computer fraud and damage, and counterfeiting were a big potential risk facing any commercial or government organization.

## Attack on extradition proposals

A QC yesterday strongly attacked a government proposal to make it easier for other countries to extradite criminals from the United Kingdom.

Mr Colin Nicholls, QC, told the conference that the proposal, in the Criminal Justice Bill, would abolish the rule under which requesting states must produce "prima facie" evidence of guilt. It appeared to treat the ordeal of being arrested, removed to a distant foreign jurisdiction and kept in custody there "as a hardship of no consequence, so long as the fugitive is eventually acquitted."

The Government assumed that the Secretary of State could ensure flimsy or tenuous requests for extradition would be refused, but nowhere in the Bill was there any provision requiring him to ensure that there was evidence, or that it had been judicially examined in the requesting state.

Government arguments that an extradition treaty indicated justifiable faith in a state's criminal justice system failed to distinguish between that system and the executive.

## Third World alert on Mafia cash

Organized crime has moved into commerce on such a huge scale that it poses a threat to national economies, particularly in the Third World, the conference was told yesterday.

Dr Barry Rider, chief Commonwealth fraud officer, commercial crime unit, at the Commonwealth Secretariat, said that the new groups of criminals were handling vast sums of money that their activities were undermining society like a cancer.

Money obtained through commercial and economic crime was diverted to other crimes such as drugs trafficking, smuggling, firearms and political assassination, he said.

Most policemen took the view that traditional organized crime as with the Mafia or the Triads was dead, Dr Rider said.

But increasing evidence was coming to light that "senior managements" of those gangs and their "families" had merely "legitimized" themselves and now operated from the comforts of board rooms rather than the back rooms of gambling and drug dens. Those criminal groups had

developed into tight cells beyond the reach of police and no longer needed "armies" to run their street empires.

Instead they were in management and finance business, advising both legal and illicit operations, often franchised to criminal organizations.

The sums of money involved should not be underestimated, he added. In a number of cases, advance fees, frauds and simple cases of diversion had resulted in sums in excess of 20 million dollars being misappropriated.

"The US Treasury has estimated that the illicit narcotics industry in the US alone is presently running in excess of 70 billion dollars a year."

In one case referred to his unit, Dr Rider said, a fraud thought to be in excess of 2 billion dollars apparently created by some Eastern bloc countries to strengthen a particular government had been substantially diverted into crime.

To do all that, Dr Rider said, the groups used off-shore banks, secret bank accounts, foreign nominees and "washed" the money through ordinary investment facilities.



## Magistrate refuses bail as a protest against prison staff

A man charged with providing a false alibi was refused bail yesterday because of the prison authorities' "appalling" habit of failing to bring remand prisoners to court.

Mr Eric Crowther, presiding in the Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, admitted that he was resorting to "unpleasantly devious methods" in refusing bail but he added that while it was "an appalling infringement of the liberty of the subject" that he has to be remanded in custody even for just one hour more than necessary, it is also an appalling infringement of the liberty of the subject when prison staff do not bring him to court.

Mr David Bate, counsel for the accused, said that police did not object to bail on the new charge and said the man's four co-defendants were already on bail. He argued that there was no reason under the Bail Act for refusing his client bail.

Mr Crowther disagreed on the ground of the risk of non-production of the prisoner by prison staff. He said the reason under the Act would be

recorded as the courts fear the man would fail to appear — albeit through no fault of his own.

"The court has to adopt unpleasantly devious methods in order to have prisoners produced at court, because prison staff are refusing to bring them in certain circumstances", he said.

The magistrate added: "I register the strongest possible protest against this custom of not producing prisoners."

Mr Crowther has long been a fierce critic of prison authorities who blame staff shortages for the problem, once describing them as "slovenly" and suggesting that held defendants could sue them for wrongful imprisonment.

As Mr Crowther was making his remarks, lawyers were preparing to protest to the Home Office at the ban on visits by solicitors to prisoners in Wandsworth Prison. The ban was imposed on Tuesday by the Prison Officers' Association but was lifted yesterday after the Home Office agreed to urgent discussions on staffing.

The 254 officers at the prison decided on industrial action in protest at the staffing level which they claim is 30 under strength.

Mr Ron Tasker, acting governor at the prison, said the men had refused to work overtime and maintained only basic services to prisoners: unlocking, feeding, stopping out, bathing and exercise.

As a result of the protest the Home Office said it had agreed to honour an earlier commitment to maintain 269 prison officers at Wandsworth each week and to establish appropriate accommodation figures for prisoners.

It had also given an assurance that "fresh start" manning levels would be discussed using the same criteria that had been applied at other prisons.

A solicitor who was refused access to a client accused of a breach of prison discipline said the ban was incredible.

"That is the sort of thing you expect in Iron Curtain countries, I never expected to find it here," he said. He would be making a personal protest to the Home Office.



Gavin Sharpe, aged 17, with fellow pupils of the City of London School, whose charity committee raised £47,000 for the Joseph Patrick Memorial Trust for muscular dystrophy victims (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

## Secret cameras sought to trap speeding drivers

By Ian Smith

Hidden cameras should be introduced to trap speeding motorists, a road safety seminar was told yesterday.

Mr Terence Frost, deputy chief constable of Gwent, said that the Association of Chief Police Officers was anxious for authority to introduce the cameras.

He told the seminar at Salford, Greater Manchester, that the association wel-

comed the use of modern technology to enforce road safety, although it recognized that the widespread use of cameras might be criticized as "big brother" surveillance or considered an infringement of civil liberties.

Mr Frost said that the number of road accidents was so great that an immediate improvement in the Road Traffic Act was essential. The offence of dangerous driving should be reintroduced and existing laws improved. Some, Mr Frost

said, defied belief in their complexity.

In 1985, 5,165 people died on British roads, 70,980 were seriously injured and a further 241,379 needed hospital treatment. Every fatal accident cost £237,000.

Mr Frost said that there were as many road deaths in 12 months as the Aids virus would cause in the next six years. Had the equivalent death toll been sustained in 28 Zeebrugge ferry disasters or 12 jumbo jet crashes, the public outcry would be irresistible.

## Mayhew defends new court service

By Frances Gibb

The Attorney General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, replied to media criticism of the Crown Prosecution Service last night.

Addressing the Mid-Kent Conservative Association, he said the service was getting a "panning in the media" which was "unjustified and unfair".

"At present there seems in some quarters to be almost a 'line' that the CPS is no good and breaking down. It is quite untrue, but bad news about new things in Britain sells better than good news."

Sir Patrick said that in more than a million prosecutions, only a minute fraction had given rise to any complaint.

In the vast majority of instances, the faults had arisen elsewhere.

Sir Patrick said that replies to media criticism were seldom given equal prominence. He criticized *The Times* for a delay of more than two publication days in printing a letter from the Director of Public Prosecutions correcting a point in an editorial about the quashing of the Heysel Stadium extradition order.

He admitted that there were real shortcomings, particularly in London, where there was a shortage of lawyers.

## Hungerford aftermath

### Visible scars heal in massacre town

By David Sapsted

A month after Michael Ryan's moment of madness, Hungerford is pulling through. Slowly, painfully, the people of the Berkshire market town are coming to terms with the legacy of the massacre on August 19.

The reason for the 16 killings remains incomprehensible and the effects of the deaths still reach into almost every corner of the 5,000-strong community. Outwardly, though, life is returning to something close to normality.

Gone are the television cameras and the huge police presence. Dwindling are the numbers of ghoulish tourists who poured in at first, armed with newspaper clippings to enable them to retrace the route of Ryan's final, bloody march.

"People are once more coming to look at Hungerford's antique shops rather than to gawp at our tragedy", Mr Maurice Bond, co-ordinator of the appeal fund established to help the bereaved, says.

The spotlight has moved on and there is little relish in Hungerford at the prospect of it returning when the inquests on the 16 deaths, and on Ryan himself, reopen next week in the church hall.

Physical reminders of the massacre have all but disappeared, too. The first four houses in South View have been bulldozed flat by Newbury District Council, leaving little evidence of the day Ryan set fire to his own home at No 4 and, as the blaze spread, shot his fleeing mother in the back and stomach.

South View suffered the brunt of his murderous attack and the scars will take months, perhaps years, to heal. Four of the remaining 12 houses in the street are empty now, their occupants having moved out in the wake of the killings.

No 6 stands empty for a different reason: the elderly couple who lived there, Mr and Mrs Roland Mason, were shot dead by Ryan.

"They were such a lovely couple. We all miss them. But South View is our home; we will not be moving", Mrs Sharon Silk, next-door neighbour, says.

"I suppose we have all thought of moving somewhere else at one time or another since the shooting but, even if we did, what good would it do? The memories of what happened would still be there". Mrs Jennifer Mildenhall says. Her daughter Lisa, aged 14, was left for dead by Ryan after he shot her in

the stomach in the front garden of her home.

There is, perhaps, a touch of xenophobia about Hungerford one month on but many of the fears initially expressed about the likely psychological effects in the aftermath of the tragedy have not materialized.

The children at John o' Gaunt Comprehensive, where Ryan defied police before turning a rifle on himself, have settled down with the remarkable resilience of the young.

"Yes, we were worried but it has turned out to be the best start to a school year I can remember in 12 years here. I

### Police chief rejects calls on gun control

Calls for tighter gun controls in the area where the Hungerford killings took place were rejected yesterday by Mr Colin Smith, Thames Valley chief constable.

He told the area's police authority that, despite a moratorium imposed on the licensing of semi-automatic weapons by several forces, including the Metropolitan Police, since the killings, the law left little scope for discretion on the issue of licences.

Mr Smith, who has urged that a ban be imposed on storing ammunition at home, said he had told the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary his post-Hungerford views on new, tougher gun laws. "Some things are best done quietly."

A report from Mr Smith on the Hungerford shootings was later discussed at the authority's quarterly meeting at Kidlington, near Oxford.

After the meeting, Mr Julian Jacotet said he was "devastated" that his motion on curbing the issue of firearms certificates had been defeated.

had hoped that things would work out. In fact, my best hopes have been exceeded", Mr David Lee, the head teacher, says.

Amid some fuss from her friends, Lisa Mildenhall went back to John o' Gaunt this week and "is now just another girl in school". Mr Lee says. She and the 700 or so other pupils still have their English lessons in Room 6, its windows repaired and its smashed furniture replaced since Ryan expressed regret at shooting his mother before killing himself.

Dr Driver, aged 37, said that he was attacked at the Lord Lister Health Centre in Forest Gate after ordering Lorraine to wait outside his surgery while he saw Doreen. "They were like frenzied animals. They punched, kicked, scratched and spat at me. I fell to the ground and two patients had to pull them off me."

He crawled back to his office but the door was open. They had a metal drip stand in their hands, with the pointed end towards me. They charged me and stabbed me in the chest. They were hysterical."

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## WORLD SUMMARY

## Arrests after drug find on Navy ship

Hong Kong (AP) — Four people, including two junior Hong Kong Chinese naval officers, were arrested yesterday after police seized drugs and arms aboard a Royal Navy patrol craft that returned here from a cruise to Thailand, police reported. One of the Chinese crewmen was arrested after three pistols, 150 rounds of ammunition and 28½ lb of herbal cannabis with a retail value of £70,000 were found in his locker aboard HMS Swift.

Another two revolvers, 200 rounds of ammunition and 35 lb of heroin base were found hidden in the locker of the other arrested seaman, police said.

The heroin base, if manufactured locally, would have yielded about £970,000 worth of high-grade heroin, a police statement said. Two other men, believed to have been waiting to receive the drugs, pistols and ammunition, were arrested ashore at a car park.

## Turkish leaders meet

Ankara — Mr Bülent Ecevit, a former Turkish Social Democrat prime minister and the leader of the Democratic Left Party, yesterday met President Kenan Evren who led the 1980 Army coup which deprived him of his political rights until recently (Rasit Gurdik writes).

Mr Ecevit said after the 50-minute meeting that they had discussed the country's problems and international subjects. He had told the President of his misgivings about the amended election law. Mr Turgut Özal, the Prime Minister, has called a general election for November 1.

## EEC faces Gorla vow cash crisis on Gulf

Brussels — The EEC lurched one step closer to yet another crisis early yesterday when a meeting called to draft a budget for 1988 broke up in disarray (Our Correspondent writes).

Treasury ministers were faced with a bewildering array of alternative budget options, all either unrealistic or illegal.

The European Commission is proposing a £28.7 billion budget. Its proposal is based on the assumption that EEC leaders will agree to increase the spending limit at their Copenhagen summit meeting at the end of the year. But Britain, Spain and West Germany are unwilling to pre-empt Copenhagen and are determined to remain within the cash limits.

## Lebanese editor shot

West Beirut — Another Lebanese journalist was shot and gravely wounded in an assassination attempt in west Beirut yesterday (Robert Fisk writes). He is Mr Elie Malouf, a foreign editor on the daily *an-Nahar* newspaper.

## Rumasa chief arrested

Madrid — Acting on a warrant related to alleged violations of currency regulations, Spanish police have arrested Señor José María Ruiz-Mateos, right, whose Rumasa business empire was seized by the Government in 1983 (Harry Debelius writes).

Señor Ruiz-Mateos, who was on provisional liberty pending trial, was held on Thursday in the Pyrenees after failing to appear at a police station in Madrid.

A few hours before the arrest he had said in a telephone conversation broadcast by Spain's principal privately-owned radio network, Cope, that he was deliberately refusing to report regularly to police, in order to protest against the fact that nearly five years have passed since he was first accused formally; yet he has not yet been tried.

## FBI agents swoop to snatch wanted Arab in Mediterranean

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States plans to step up its search for international terrorists after the unprecedented seizure of a wanted plane hijacker in a top-secret operation somewhere in the Mediterranean.

Looking dazed and bewildered, Fawaz Younis stood before the US District Court in Washington, silently listening to an interpreter telling him that he was charged with hostage-taking and destruction of an aircraft.

The Shia Muslim was captured by FBI agents who had rented a boat and, according to one senior official, tempted him aboard with a promise of drugs. It was the first operation of its kind but Mr Edwin Meese, the Attorney-General, said emphatically: "It won't be the last."

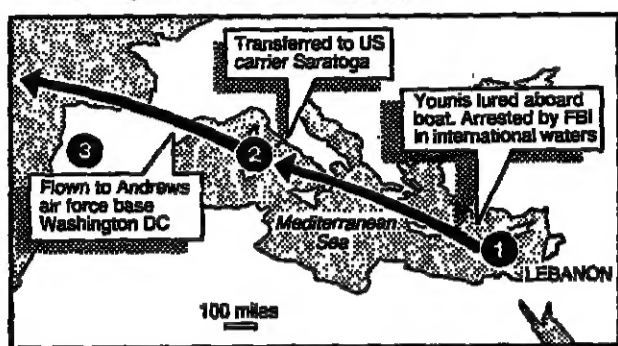
Mr Younis, aged 28, who is Lebanese, is accused of taking part in the hijacking of a Jordanian airliner in 1985. At least four Americans were on board, but nobody was killed. The Justice Department insisted that no other country was involved in the operation, code-named "Golden rod". It refused to give details of how it was carried out or by which section of the FBI, saying that it might want to use the same techniques again. It would not

say where he was arrested, except that it was in international waters.

Officials said Mr Younis was transferred from the FBI vessel to an aircraft carrier, believed to be the *Saratoga*, which was cruising in the north-central Mediterranean near Corsica, and brought from there to Washington on board a military plane, arriving at Andrews Air Force base on Thursday morning.

He was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington. He is being prosecuted under laws enacted by Congress in 1984 and 1986 that provide for a life sentence for hostage-taking. The 1984 law provides "long-arm" jurisdiction over offences committed outside the US where American nationals are among those taken hostage.

A senior Justice Department official emphasized that Mr Younis had not been kidnapped and that his arrest, after "voluntarily" going on board the FBI boat, was pursuant to a warrant issued in Washington last Friday. He said that international treaties governing air travel provided that "any country can prosecute for air piracy if they obtain custody of the person involved".



Flashback to 1985: The man named in Washington as Fawaz Younis, and known in Beirut as "Nazih", centre, reading a statement to journalists at Beirut airport shortly before a hijacked Jordanian Boeing was blown up.

## Hijacker known in Beirut as 'Nazih'

From Robert Fisk, West Beirut

The hijacking of a Jordanian airliner in 1985 was one of the more extraordinary acts of sky piracy to be witnessed in Lebanon, although the leader of the gunmen who boarded the plane was known here as "Nazih" — not Fawaz Younis — and he was apparently acting with dissident elements of the Shia Muslim Amal militia.

The affair ended on the tarmac of Beirut airport's runway 1-5 on June 12, when the six hijackers, all dressed in military uniforms with hand-grenades strapped to their waists, allowed the passengers to leave the Boeing 727 before

embracing the Swedish pilot, kissing him on both cheeks — and blowing up his empty plane in front of his eyes.

The six men then climbed slowly into a BMW and a Range Rover and drove swiftly across the runway towards the southern Shia suburbs of Beirut beside the airport.

When I approached the burning aircraft shortly afterwards, an officer in the Amal militia who then controlled that section of the airport, who gave his name as Abu Mostapha, smiled broadly and said that the hijackers had made their escape "through the jungle where it was impossible to follow". His irony was obvious: not even a tree sepa-

rates the airport from the slums into which the gunmen dispersed.

But there was a double irony, for the hijackers had been demanding what not only Amal but the Israelis had been insisting on for several months — the evacuation of those Palestinian guerrillas who had returned to Beirut after the Israeli had withdrawn their occupation army south of the Awali River. The gunmen had also demanded that Mr Chadi Kibbi, the secretary-general of the Arab League, should come to Beirut to negotiate with the PLO men.

"Abu Mostapha" was later dismissed from his post by Mr Nabih Berri, the leader of the

Amal militia. But nothing more was seen of the gunmen themselves or of "Nazih", who had announced that he and his fellow hijackers belonged to the "Brigade of the Martyrs of the Lebanese Resistance". At one point he had threatened to blow up the aircraft with the passengers still inside and some Amal gunmen later claimed that the seven Jordanian security men, whose job had been to prevent a hijack, had been buried alive in the plane.

It was untrue. And the hijackers failed in their objectives. The Palestinians did not leave the camps, and the war that had already started between the PLO and Amal is continuing even today.

## Allies view future European security with caution

## Britain welcomes aim of test ban talks

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

The Government yesterday welcomed the "long-term" aim of a comprehensive test ban, following the announcement in Washington that the United States and the Soviet Union are to restart full-scale negotiations on nuclear testing in December.

But officials were cautious. The talks would involve only the Soviet Union and the US but inevitably Britain could be drawn in if an agreement was reached. But the officials said that there was no question of a ban in the foreseeable future because both Britain and the US needed to continue with the testing while new warheads were being developed.

For Britain, there is still a whole series of tests required before the warhead for the Trident D5 missile system is completed. The Government's atomic weapons research establishment at Aldermaston in Berkshire has been developing the warhead ever since the agreement was signed between Britain and

the US to purchase Trident as the nuclear deterrent to replace Polaris in the 1990s.

A number of tests at the Nevada desert have already been successfully carried out.

Once the Trident warhead had been perfected, there would be less need for Britain to continue testing at Nevada. However, a comprehensive test ban would be possible only if the Soviet Union and the US had achieved a significant reduction in every range of nuclear weapons. It would also necessitate very strict verification procedures to stop either side from cheating.

The Russians are anxious to ban tests now because they want to stop the American Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars) from progressing to the production stage. A large percentage of the current American tests involve Star Wars experiments. They need to carry out low-yield tests to check the "nuclear effects" on weapon systems.

If a comprehensive ban were signed, involving Britain, too, British nuclear scientists would have to rely on simulated explosions in computer tests. These already take place at Aldermaston. But the checks on the survivability and reliability of nuclear warheads are based on scientific theory and it is considered crucial at this stage to continue with the practical tests in Nevada.

Nuclear stockpiles also have to be regularly monitored for corrosion.

Yesterday, as the Russians staged an underground nuclear test at the Semipalatinsk site in Soviet Central Asia, Mr Denis Davis, the Labour Party spokesman on defence, called on Mrs Thatcher to give a pledge to stop all testing after an INF agreement to eliminate medium-range missiles

had been signed between the Soviet Union and the US.

He said: "Once this testing is banned, then this would lead the way to making nuclear weapons obsolete and eventually to their complete elimination. As a measure and gesture of goodwill, Mrs Thatcher should announce that while these talks on nuclear testing are going on, Britain will not test any more nuclear weapons."

Yesterday Foreign Office officials said that, as a first step, it would be sensible to ratify the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974 and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty of 1976. Though both were signed, they were never ratified.

In 1980, trilateral negotiations on a comprehensive treaty between the Soviet Union, the US and Britain were postponed, when it was agreed that further studies were needed on the question of verification.

In 1982, President Reagan announced that he did not intend to continue with the negotiations.

As the superpowers this week inched toward a double-zero intermediate-range (INF) missiles deal by the end of the year, Nato troops in northern Germany carried out massive exercises designed to repel an attack by the Warsaw Pact.

Next week, French and German forces will carry out manoeuvres in Bavaria, with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Mitterrand meeting to mark the first Franco-German military operation under a unified command.

West Germany is looking beyond the double-zero to a world in which cruise and Pershing missiles have gone and Western Europe is left to defend itself largely with conventional troops plus — assuming they are not also negotiated out of existence in the next round — tactical short-range nuclear weapons.

All such weapons are in Germany, on the "fault line" of Europe. "This induces angst for two reasons," one arms control expert in Bonn said. "If war broke out, the thousands of short-range missiles, in the Warsaw Pact

From Richard Owen, Bonn

would hit only West Germany. But, no less important, the ones we have, no more than 100, would hit only East Germany — which is still Germany, after all."

A behind-the-scenes debate is going on in Bonn over whether the short-range systems such as Lance, or "stand-off" missiles, carried by fighters, should be modernized and upgraded in the wake of an INF deal, or abolished altogether.

Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, is said by some Bonn observers to favour the first option in order to maintain Nato's doctrine of flexible response.

This view has support from General John Galvin, the new Nato Supreme Commander. But in Bonn there is opposition to it from the Social Democrats as well as from within the ruling coalition.

The West German right-wing has lost a series of arms control battles. It failed to prevent the extension of the original zero option to cover shorter-range missiles. It then became inevitable, diplomats

say, that Herr Kohl would be unable to keep, let alone modernize, West Germany's ageing Pershing 1A missiles.

But the real problem for the Kohl Government is that even some right-wingers in the Christian Social Union (CSU), Bavarian sister party of the ruling CDU, are now wondering aloud what the point is of keeping short-range weapons once cruise and the Pershing have gone.

The concept of keeping missiles with a range below 300 miles is known as a *Brandmauer* (fire wall) and, as Herr Alfred Dregger, the CDU leader in Parliament, recently pointed out, only (East and West) Germans would get burned.

If the coalition nonetheless decides to go for short-range modernization, it will have a major public relations problem on its hands. The West German public, like the rest of Europe, is encouraged by progress towards disarmament, and the successes of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's era of *glasnost*. It seems illogical to many to halt the process. The insistence of the West German Foreign Minister, Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, that Mr Gorbachev must be taken at his word in the interests of peace, has won the FDP gains in recent local elections, while the CDU has suffered setbacks.

The likely outcome is that Bonn, in consultation with other Nato members, will seek a post-INF order of priorities, which concentrates on strategic reductions, chemical weapons (West Germany is the only Nato state outside America to possess them), and conventional forces, with short-range nuclear weapons at the bottom of the list.

"The priority is to tackle the Warsaw Pact's three-to-one conventional advantage," one Government adviser said.

## Thanksgiving summit likely

It has long been President Reagan's conviction that if he could only get a Soviet leader over to America, show him the country, the people and the way of life, the ideological scales would fall from his eyes.

Two years ago, before any arms treaty was on the horizon, Mr Reagan spoke of wanting out to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev the private houses and prosperous farms they would see from the plane as they flew over the US. Now he will have his chance. The date of the summit has not been fixed, but it is increasingly likely to be around the end of November, after the Soviet revolutionary celebrations and

before the American Thanksgiving holiday.

Mr Gorbachev must remain in Moscow before the important party Central Committee meeting that precedes the October revolution celebrations on November 7. The US will not want to wait until December, however, when the weather begins to worsen and the country is getting ready for Christmas.

Congress, which adjourns in December, may want to invite Mr Gorbachev to address a joint meeting but will be busy with remaining legislation.

A further clue to a date is Mr Reagan's clear wish to play host to Mr Gorbachev

and his wife. What more natural than to invite them to his California ranch for a family Thanksgiving dinner on November 26? Such a gesture would be appropriate at the end of the official summit.

And Mr Gorbachev could visit Disneyland in Los Angeles, San Francisco and a mid-western farm.

Given that at least one working day is needed for the delegations to prepare themselves, a logical date for the start of the official summit — which would probably last only two days — would be Tuesday, November 24.

## Complete texts of the Washington statements

Following is the text of President Reagan's brief announcement yesterday about the results of the US-Soviet talks in Washington.

Secretary Shultz has reported to me on the results of his talks with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. As you know, the talks covered arms reductions, regional conflicts, human rights and bilateral relations. Although we have serious differences in many areas, the tone of the talks was frank, constructive, and notable progress was made.

Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze have issued a joint statement which I believe you all have. I am pleased to state that agreement in principle was reached to conclude an INF treaty.

They will meet again in Moscow next month to continue their efforts to work out the details of a summit between me and General Secretary Gorbachev later this fall (autumn).

I want to congratulate Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and their delegations for their outstanding efforts over the past three days.

The Secretary is going to take your questions.

The full text of a joint statement by Mr Shultz and Mr Shevardnadze issued yesterday:

Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze have completed three days of thorough and useful discussions on all aspects of the relationship between the two countries.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister reviewed the full spectrum of questions regarding nuclear, conventional and chemical weapons arms control. In particular, the two ministers, together with their advisers, conducted intensive negotiations on the question of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles.

This resulted in agreement in principle to conclude a treaty. The Geneva delegations of both sides have been instructed to work intensively to resolve remaining technical issues and promptly to complete a draft treaty text.

The Secretary and Foreign Minister agreed that a similarly intensive effort should be made to achieve a treaty on 50 per cent reductions in strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks.

Having discussed questions related to nuclear testing, the two sides agreed to begin, before December 12, 1987, full-scale stage-by-stage negotiations which will be conducted in a single forum. They approved a separate statement on this subject.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister also discussed regional issues.

The two sides discussed a broad range of issues concerning bilateral relations. A work-

programme was agreed, to be implemented in 1987-88, designed to intensify joint efforts in various areas of US-Soviet co-operation.

A constructive discussion of human rights issues and humanitarian questions took place.

Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze agreed that an additional meeting is needed to review the results of the work in all of these areas, including the efforts of the delegations in the Geneva nuclear and space talks. They agreed that this

meeting would take place in Moscow in the second half of October.

In order to sign a treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, and to cover the full range of issues in the relationship between the two countries, a summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev will take place. The summit will be held in the fall of 1987, with exact dates to be determined during the talks between the Secretary of State and the Foreign Minister in Moscow in October.

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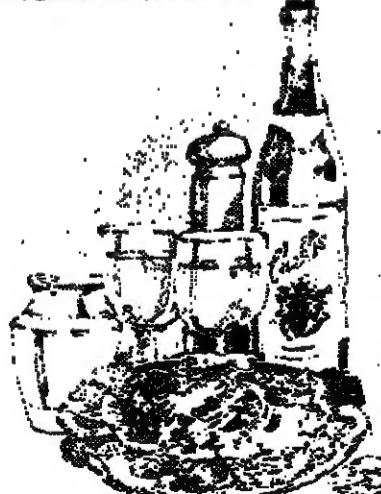
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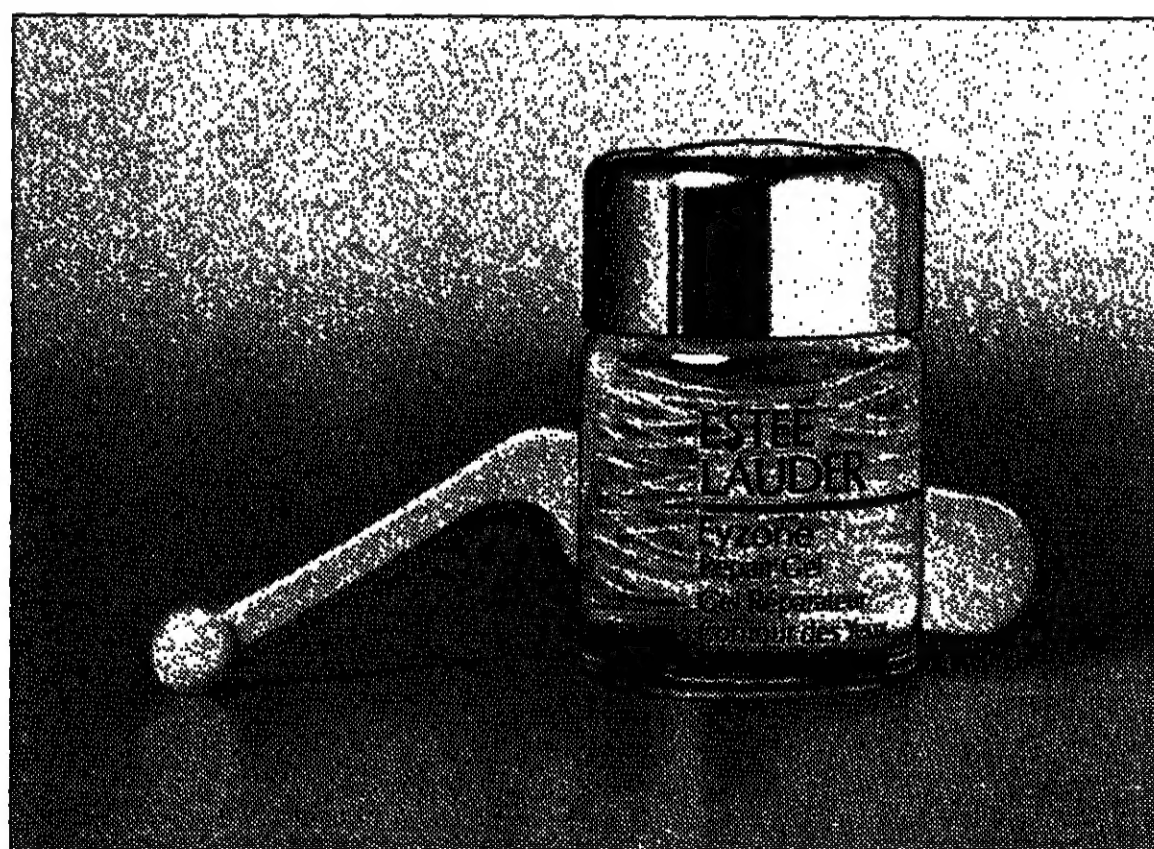
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## Strategic value of New Caledonia

## Franco-Australian row over 'carrier-island' worries US

From Stephen Taylor, Nouméa, New Caledonia

The French call it *Le Caillou* (The Pebble) but General Douglas MacArthur was closer to the strategic importance of New Caledonia when he described it as a perfect South Pacific aircraft carrier.

As the Soviet Union and her proxies trawl for fish and influence in the region — which is no longer simply a benign and immense Western waterway — that strategic value is taking on an additional significance. And yet, worryingly for the United States, it is also the basis of a bitter diplomatic rift between France and Australia.

Relations between the two countries have never been worse. The Chirac Government has refused to meet Australian ministers for months. The Australian consul-general in New Caledonia was expelled in January, and his successor has been systematically cold-showered.

Australians — and journalists in particular — occupy a special place in the demonology of the French settlers here, the Caldoches. Cafe and bar talk in Nouméa over the past two weeks has been loud in denunciation of Anglo-Saxon surrogates, Australia and New Zealand, who are seen as trying to oust France from the Pacific and establish new empires of their own.

When Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, said that last week's referendum on the future of New Caledonia would not make the independence movement disappear, the local newspaper, *Les Nouvelles*, described Australia's attitude as "incorrigible".

The paper feeds local prejudice with a stream of vitriolic

Nouméa — The Kanak separatist leader, M Jean-Marie Tjibaou, yesterday rejected a call by the French Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac, for New Caledonia's two opposing camps to work together and said his FLNKS group would take no part in talks over a proposed statute giving the territory greater autonomy (Reuters reports). M Tjibaou said M Chirac's journey to the South Pacific island was part of his bid to garner votes in the run-up to France's presidential elections next May.

material portraying Australia as a scheming hegemonist.

This hostility throws up some unusual attitudes. A visitor yesterday asking for stamps to send postcards to South Africa and Australia was told by a Caldoche vendor: "South Africa good, Australia no good."

As Canberra sees it, the slide started in 1985 with the Rainbow Warrior affair. Having previously given implicit support at the United Nations to France's regional presence — in the face of Melanesian and Polynesian hostility — Australian policy underwent a change after the French sabotage of the Greenpeace flagship.

When, last December, the South Pacific Forum nations presented a motion at the UN for New Caledonia to be reinscribed by the Decolonization Committee, Canberra lent its support. The motion was successful. M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, was deeply upset. The Caldoches were outraged. The Australian view is that

distorting what is happening in New Caledonia. One remark by Mr Hawke, that the territory was heading for "a bloodbath", especially incensed Paris. After the peaceful referendum campaign a senior French official here gestured angrily out of his window. "Blood? Do you see any blood out there? Mr Hawke is not being very considerate."

So far, the United States has stayed out of the brawl. But instability in the Philippines and Fiji adds to new strategic concerns in the South Pacific, particularly as the US has to renegotiate its tenure at Subic Bay base by 1991. And the US military will not have forgotten that New Caledonia was a headquarters during the Battle of the Coral Sea.

A possible meeting between Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, and his French opposite number, M Jean-Bernard Raimond, in New York later this month, could be the start of a thaw.

But the Chirac Government has signalled that it is in a chauvinistic mood in the South Pacific, and for the time being it is difficult to see Canberra being able to come to terms with that.

PARIS: France said yesterday it will go on deploying 2,000 extra troops sent to New Caledonia before the referendum (Reuters reports).

France, committed to the concept that her territories abroad give her an international role, can see only that Australia is interfering in domestic affairs. French officials accuse Canberra of treating the independence issue simplistically, and of

## Fiji youths go on rampage



Smoke pouring from one of three shops petrol-bombed during an outbreak of arson and robbery in central Suva, Fiji, yesterday.

A police spokesman said that lorryloads of soldiers had been called in and one man was shot in the leg (Reuters reports). Several businesses owned by ethnic Indians were among those set on fire. A branch of the Bank of Baroda was robbed of more than £10,000 by a thief who took advantage of the chaos.

The spokesman added that the injured

person, who was not seriously wounded, was one of a gang of youths who rampaged through one of the city's busiest streets yesterday afternoon. He and a dozen other young Fijians, including the alleged bank robber, had been arrested.

Witnesses to the lawlessness said soldiers fired a couple of warning shots, then a burst of automatic fire into the air. The shooting and fires followed an army radio broadcast that said rumours were sweeping the city that trouble was about to break out.

## Chinese meeting for Howe at UN

Peking (AFP) — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and his Chinese counterpart, Mr Wu Xueqian, will discuss Hong Kong's future at a meeting in New York next week. The British Embassy here said yesterday.

A spokesman said the meeting would also include discussions on Sino-British relations and international issues. The talks coincide with the two ministers' presence at the UN General Assembly.

Hong Kong is to revert to Chinese rule on July 1, 1997, while retaining political autonomy and its capitalist economy for 50 years. Peking has opposed proposals for direct legislative elections as early as next year, which could affect the way Hong Kong is run a decade ahead.

## Tomas dies

Casals (AP) — Admiral Americo de Deus Rodrigues Tomas, who was chosen as president by the former Portuguese dictator, Antonio Salazar, and ousted by a left-wing military coup in 1974, died at his home. He was 92.

Obituary, page 12

## Shots suspect

Kingston (Reuters) — Police detained Dennis Lobban, who gave himself up as a suspect in the shooting to death last week of Peter Tosh, the Jamaican reggae star.

## Writer freed

Athens (AP) — Mr Dimitris Rizos, a Greek newspaper columnist, who chose to serve a four-month jail sentence for criticizing the Socialist Government, has been freed after his newspaper, *Eleftheros Typos*, paid his £180 fine.

## Death penalty

Brussels (AFP) — A Belgian couple, who tortured, raped and killed a nine-year-old girl they met on a beach, have been sentenced to death but will serve life imprisonment. No death penalty has been carried out in Belgium for more than 100 years.

## Actor's honour

Los Angeles (Reuters) — Lee Marvin, the actor and Second World War Marine who died last month, aged 63, will be buried with military honours at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia on October 7, a family spokesman said.

## Contras free 80 as ministers haggle over peace details

From Martha Honey  
San José, Costa Rica

Nicaraguan Contra leaders released 80 Sandinista prisoners of war yesterday in compliance with the amnesty called for under the Central American peace plan.

The prisoners were released to Costa Rican officials at the Liberia airport in northern Costa Rica, near the border with Nicaragua. They had been flown there aboard a Contra-owned DC-6 from an undisclosed location "inside Nicaragua", according to Señor Alfonso Robelo, a senior official of the Nicaraguan resistance.

Señor Robelo said that by releasing the prisoners "we are showing our goodwill and our total acceptance of the (peace) plan". The plan, which was signed by the five

Central American presidents in Guatemala on August 7, outlined steps for ending the wars in Nicaragua and El Salvador and implementing democratic reform, particularly in leftist Nicaragua.

Last Saturday President Ortega of Nicaragua freed 16 prisoners in one of a series of moves aimed at implementing the peace accord by the November 7 deadline.

At a press conference before the release, Señor Robelo said that the freed Sandinista soldiers will be given three options: to return immediately to Nicaragua; to remain in Costa Rica with political asylum; or to be transferred to another Central American country.

The Contra leader said that the US-backed Nicaraguan resistance has accepted the peace plan "with-

out reservations (although) we don't consider it perfect".

He said some things had been left out of the plan including a requirement that Nicaragua's army, now part of the ruling Sandinista party, become a "national" army in order to assure it plays a "neutral role".

So far the Contras' willingness to co-operate with the plan has contrasted with the Reagan Administration's increasingly harsh criticism of it.

The Contras say they chose to release the prisoners in Costa Rica because that country borders Nicaragua and because President Arias is the architect and chief promoter of the peace plan. They say they are holding 30 more prisoners who will be released later.

This is the first time the Contras

have released captured Sandinista combatants.

MANAGUA: Progress was sluggish as foreign ministers from the five Central American countries which signed a peace agreement in Guatemala last month began two days of meetings here aimed at speeding up the implementation of the accord (David Gollob writes).

The foreign ministers' agenda included clarification of the amnesty provisions of the accords. According to the peace agreement, a regional ceasefire, an end to foreign support for rebel armies, the expulsion of rebel forces from their haven in neighbouring states, democratic reforms, and a political amnesty are all to take effect simultaneously on November 5, 90 days after the signing of the accord.

There is disagreement over

whether these measures must be taken simultaneously in all five countries, and whether the amnesty should apply to political prisoners, in addition to rebels who lay down their arms.

Meanwhile, officials from 13 Latin American countries, including the so-called *Contadora* group, as well as representatives of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, held separate, parallel sessions to discuss procedures for international verification of compliance with the accords.

This hectic diplomatic activity was punctuated by a surprise visit to Nicaragua from a Reagan Administration envoy. In a mission which he described as one of "peace and democracy," the US Education Secretary, Mr William Bennett,

said he had come to deliver a speech to Nicaraguan businessmen on the occasion of the bicentennial of the American Constitution.

In his speech, Mr Bennett urged Nicaraguans to "abolish" their Government, given the absence of the democratic freedoms available to citizens of the United States.

The speech was to have been delivered in Vermont, but at the instigation of the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Elliott Abrams, the venue was switched at the last minute to the US Embassy in Managua. Describing Nicaragua as a "testing place" for the principles of the Constitution, Mr Bennett denied in a press conference that his presence had anything to do with the meetings of the Central American foreign ministers.

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Aids sufferers told: God loves you all without distinction or limit

# Pope's demands for loyalty increase US Catholic dissent

From Charles Bremner, San Francisco

The Pope receives the faithful for communion at Detroit's Silver Dome stadium today at the end of the barnstorming United States tour which has generated admiration for the man while at the same time widening the gulf between American Catholics and the Vatican.

The Pope is expected to receive one of the warmest welcomes of his relatively lacklustre tour in Detroit, the home of a big European Catholic immigrant community. He is unlikely to be confronted there by the kind of protests which marked his day in San Francisco, where homosexual activists turned out to chant "Pope Go Home".

Yesterday, the Pope again heard a plea from Church leaders for changes on personal morality and the role of Catholic women that would respond to modern America. But, as in Los Angeles and elsewhere, he demanded loyalty to Vatican teachings. Small groups of demonstrators were on the streets as he drove to hold Mass by the sea at Candlestick Park, the home stadium of the Giants baseball and Fortyniners football teams.

By far the largest protest of his American tour was staged by about 2,000 homosexual men and women on Thursday evening as the Pope arrived at

an old Spanish mission after a visit to the Golden Gate Bridge. Police arrested a group of protesters from the "Sisters of Perpetual Indulgence", a homosexual organization satirizing the Church by dressing up as nuns.

The Pope, who condemns homosexuality as an evil, told Aids sufferers: "God loves you all, without distinction, without limit." He shook hands with some of them and embraced a four-year-old boy who contracted the disease after receiving a contaminated blood transfusion.

Even before the Pontiff left for Detroit, some senior American Catholics were assessing his mission as, at best, a mixed success. While his magnetic personal presence had undoubtedly uplifted the Church, his uncompromising demands for obedience to the Vatican have only heightened dissent.

The Pope laid down his policy on dissent in a blunt talk with his 320 American bishops in Los Angeles after they told him that many American Catholics could not accept the Church's strictures on sexual behaviour and women's equality.

The Rev Richard McBrien, professor of theology at Notre Dame University, said: "The Pope's speech to the bishops was a bad speech. It will have no effect at all on Catholics in

general, but it will make the bishops' job much harder."

Professor Harvey Cox of Harvard University's divinity department said the American Church had previously been discreet about its real attitude on issues such as birth control. "I'm afraid the Pope's visit has brought it all out very explicitly and it is going to have to be dealt with."

Vatican travellers said the response from the American public was one of the most lukewarm they had seen on the Pontiff's 36 foreign journeys. The "Second World Pope", who is far more at home with the Third World than the First, largely missed his tour at the Hispanics by spending most of his time in the sunbelt southern states.

He supported their causes and responded with visible emotion to their joyful adoration at venues like San Antonio, Los Angeles and Monterey on Thursday.

In his California speeches, the Pontiff concentrated on the Spanish roots of the state, venerating the local candidate for sainthood, the eighteenth-century Father Junipero Serra, and called it the Promised Land for immigrants. Some local churchmen said they had the feeling the Pope had almost given up on his middle-class Californian flock and was pinning his hopes on the simple and the pure of heart.



The Pope embracing Brendan O'Rourke, aged four, at San Francisco's Mission Dolores Basilica. The boy contracted Aids from a transfusion of contaminated blood.

## Moscow apologizes for shooting of a US soldier

Washington (Reuters) - Mr Edmund Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, expressed apologies yesterday for the shooting of a US soldier by Soviet troops in East Germany.

Mr Shevardnadze told a news conference here that, according to a report he had from Moscow on the incident, both Soviet and US soldiers were at fault.

"The Soviet side apologizes for

what happened and will take measures to ensure that such an incident does not recur in the future," he cited the report as saying.

● BONN: A spokesman at the United States Army Headquarters in Heidelberg, revealing the wounding of an American soldier by Soviet troops in East Germany, said yesterday that the Russians fired seven shots on Thursday at an unarmed two-man patrol from the American

Military Liaison Mission based at Potsdam (John England writes).

The car's windscreen was shattered, and a bullet fragment wounded one of the soldiers in the arm, the spokesman said.

The Soviet troops then held the Americans for about 20 minutes before allowing them to drive back to Potsdam.

The wounded man was released from a West Berlin hospital yesterday as Washington made a strong

protest to Moscow over the incident, which took place near Neumunster, about 50 miles north-east of Potsdam.

The State Department denounced the shooting as "life-threatening and inexcusable".

The four powers - Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union - all maintain military missions in each other's old occupa-

tion zones in East and West Germany under a 1947 agreement.

Known as "licensed spies", the two-man patrols regularly gather military intelligence. They are sometimes harassed, but shootings are rare, although a US military mission officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Nicholson, was shot and killed by Soviet troops in East Germany in 1985, near one of their bases.

### Tigers' leader poses

## Tamil wants to live in UK

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

A former senior figure in the Tamil guerrilla movement from Sri Lanka is reportedly about to pose a problem for Britain by applying to immigrate.

Mr Sadasivam Krishnakumar, who used the codename "Kittu" when he commanded the forces of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in the Jaffna Peninsula of northern Sri Lanka, was said yesterday to want to go to Britain because he has had enough of internal strife among the Tigers.

According to a report from a correspondent of the English-language daily, *The Statesman*, he wants to settle down and rebuild his life in a place away from his dream of an independent Tamil nation.

His right leg was shattered in an assassination attempt in Jaffna in March which has been blamed on a quarrel with

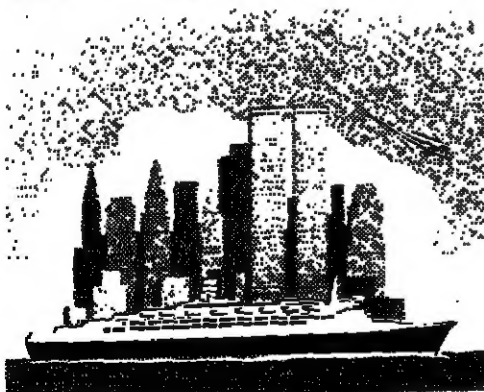
the founder and leader of the Tigers, Mr Vellupillai Prabhakaran. Commander Kittu was at school with Mr Prabhakaran in the fishing port of Velvetthurai in Jaffna and was widely regarded as the second-in-command of the organization.

Now *The Statesman* quotes



Mr Sadasivam Krishnakumar: Wants to rebuild life.

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### Hong Kong book ruling

## Paper goes to Privy Council

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Three law lords are to hear a special petition from the *Sunday Morning Post* in Hong Kong for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against a court ruling banning the publication of extracts from the book *Spycatcher* by Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 officer.

Yesterday, a Hong Kong court refused to grant the newspaper leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Mr John Dux, the paper's editor-in-chief, immediately announced that he would make a direct appeal to the Privy Council.

Whitehall sources said yesterday that the newspaper had the right to petition for leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Lawyers for the newspaper would be required to fill in a number of documents, stating the reasons for an appeal.

Normally three law lords

would rule on the petition. If they approve, five law lords of the Judicial Committee will make the final judgement on whether the newspaper can print further extracts of *Spycatcher*. If the petition is lost, the newspaper will have no other legal avenue to pursue.

The newspaper's determination to continue the fight to publish passages from *Spycatcher* has landed the Government with another test case.

When the *Sunday Morning Post*, sister paper of the *South China Morning Post*, first published extracts in July, the Government won an interim injunction against the newspaper. However, this was overturned on appeal by a High Court judge in Hong Kong last month.

On September 8, the

Government took the case to the Court of Appeal, which reversed the decision.

Yesterday, in the latest stage of the legal battle between the Hong Kong newspaper and the Government, an Appeals Court panel agreed that the issue was of public importance but the Privy Council could decide for itself whether to hear the case.

Judge Michael Kempster said: "If we grant the question (the Privy Council) will be seized with an appeal regardless of its own wishes. If we refuse, the *South China Morning Post* and other applicants can seek special leave directly."

He acknowledged unequivocally the existence of Nazi concentration camps, while defending his right to call them "a detail".

The concentration camps where millions of Jews, Gypsies, Christians and patriots from all Europe died and the methods used to put them to death constitute a chapter, a part, a detail of the history of the Second World War as is shown in all the general history books on the subject."

Two systems, communism and National Socialism, had created the concentration camps, according to M Le Pen; the second disappeared 42 years ago, while the first continues to produce misery.



M Le Pen: a "victim of intellectual terrorism".

written books claiming the camps were a figment of the Jewish imagination, who will now have to be mollified.

Yesterday's statement did little to calm the political uproar. On Thursday evening 5,000 people demonstrated in front of the National Assembly against M Le Pen. Politicians across the political spectrum were there to support this public protest.

Later on television President Mitterrand denounced M Le Pen's "detestable" remarks

## Mitterrand fields TV questions on Aids, jobs and race

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

President Mitterrand met Christine Okrent, a television journalist, in a programme on Thursday night which, usually for French television, actually dealt with the problems which interest the French public.

Although some part of the two-hour interview was given over to the in-fighting and rumour machine so beloved in political circles, in this case will President Mitterrand stand for another presidential term next year, most of the programme was dedicated to subjects such as terrorism, unemployment, racism and Aids.

Commenting on the right-wing Government, M Mitterrand warned that the new internal autonomy statute, just announced by the Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac, for New Caledonia should not lead to the crystallization of a "colonial-type situation".

"The New Caledonians of European origin cannot live without the indigenous Kanaks and the Kanaks cannot live without the others. They must live together."

He pointed out that 1,500

Europeans possess more than double the land attributed to 35,000 Kanaks and that only 96 of the 2,800 civil servants in the territory were Kanak.

This week is the anniversary of most deadly of last September's Paris bombings - that in the rue de Rennes - and M Mitterrand found himself talking to a young lady whose mother had been killed beside her and had had her own foot blown off. She accused the state of not telling the public the truth about terrorism.

The President had to search for words as he explained that "everyone knew" there were three states behind terrorist activities in France, but that he could go no further because of French hostages being held in Lebanon.

An Aids virus carrier was also given an opportunity to present his ideas to the President, who praised his courage in appearing on television.

As to the question of whether the President will stand again, Christine Okrent insisted charmingly and M Mitterrand, looking fit and relaxed, equally charmingly refused to be drawn.

### The gas chambers furore

## Le Pen complains about witchhunt

Paris - Flanked by his National Front parliamentary deputies, M Jean-Marie Le Pen read out a long declaration in a basement room of the National Assembly yesterday in which he launched accusations of a witchhunt by the "immigration lobby" in France, who, he claimed, were out to get him (Susan MacDonald writes).

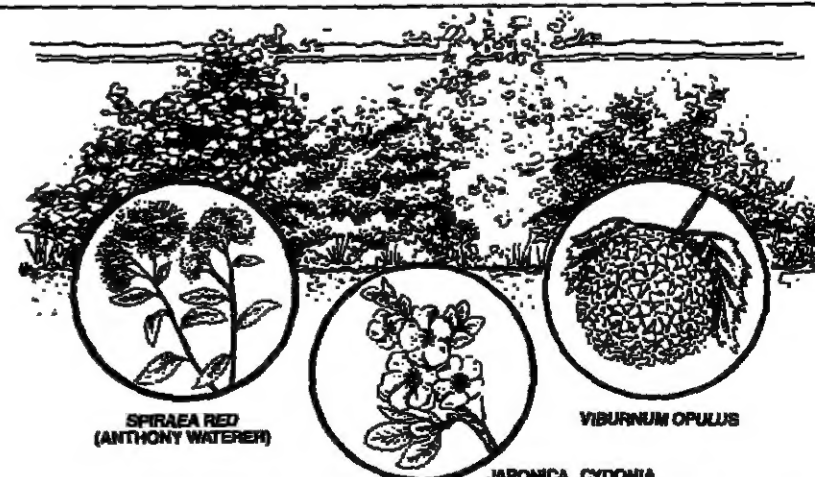
The reason for the statement to the press was to explain his remarks in a radio interview earlier this week when he talked of Nazi gas chambers being a mere detail of the Second World War and cast doubt on their existence.

In describing himself a victim of "intellectual terrorism" in the face of the indignation that his remarks aroused all over France, M Le Pen tried to make amends for what he had said before, while doing his best not to go back completely on his own words.

He acknowledged unequivocally the existence of Nazi concentration camps, while defending his right to call them "a detail". "The concentration camps where millions of Jews, Gypsies, Christians and patriots from all Europe died and the methods used to put them to death constitute a chapter, a part, a detail of the history of the Second World War as is shown in all the general history books on the subject."

Two systems, communism and National Socialism, had created the concentration camps, according to M Le Pen; the second disappeared 42 years ago, while the first continues to produce misery.

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## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Fizz the sizzler

Never mind whether or not Reference Point is the greatest racehorse that ever lived: the real sporting question this year is whether Fizz is the greatest ever ferret. For Fizz was the marvellous victor at the World Ferret Racing Championships, held at The Grange, Northampton, last week. Don't think this was some frivolous nonsense on a par with sticking ferrets down your trousers: this was a serious event, with a £100 prize for the winner. The 50ft drainpipe course had some well-designed kinks and transparent sections every few feet so that spectators could check the contestants' progress. Ferrets, like dogs, come when their names are called, so owners yell for them at the far end of the course. The well-trained ferrets always come; some just curl up and go to sleep in the middle of the course. But not Fizz the ferret, the clear winner.

### By a nose

Reference Point's St Leger victory last weekend was trainer Henry Cecil's 147th winner of the season, beating the record of 146 winners set by John Day in 1867. But in point of fact, it will not be the 147th since one of Cecil's cavalcade of winners is almost certain to be disqualified: Quexios won a race after an ointment containing a prohibited substance had been rubbed on to his heel in error. When tests are completed, he will be stripped of his victory. Cecil has publicly accepted as much. However, Cecil is still the new record holder, thanks to a horse that's tight years from Reference Point: on Monday a filly called Madam Cyn won a steeplechase — the lowest grade of race in the sport — at Yarmouth of all places.

### Well heeled

Some might have thought that the Olympic Games had gone slightly peculiar when they introduced the great and glorious sport of synchronized swimming. But Seoul next year will provide a trial spot for something that almost makes synchronized swimming look sensible: barefoot water skiing. If all goes well, the first barefoot water skiing medals will be fought for in 1992 in Barcelona. The Brits are in with a chance because we have 5,000 barefoot skiers — making us, according to the sport's statisticians, the third-greatest barefoot water skiing nation in the world. We trail behind only the Americans and the Australians, who, as you might have guessed, invented the sport.

### Man of iron

A novel question is exercising the minds of American golfers: does a gunman count as a natural hazard? A man with a natty small calibre revolver has staged a series of hold-ups on a golf course at Austin, Texas. He pops out of cover, generally at the 13th hole, and requests the players to throw down their wallets and then get on with their game. Charles Jordan, the parks and recreation director whose problem this is, has asked players to keep an eye open for suspicious characters. Heavy security, he said, would not be effective: "We can't afford to do it. How do you patrol acres?"

Intrepid followers of the tips that come my way from the obsessed brain of my racing scout must have been disappointed that Ashgate Comet did not run last week. But he is down for the Arab race meeting at Kempton today, and still looks a good thing.

### Hit for sex

As my summer-long search for extraordinary cricket stories draws to a close, so I get jaded and dulled, until only the most hideously piquant, perverse and peculiar things register. One such comes my way from John Crosby, concerning a match in Luxembourg between British officials at the European Parliament and 11 Brits who happen to live there. The match, played on a football pitch in the Ardennes forest, attracted the casual interest of a number of Luxembourgish, many of them courting couples. At a crucial stage of the European Parliament innings, a batsman complained about distracting movement behind the bowler's arm. Yes, one of the courting couples had found the fascinations of cricket short-lived. Play was held up for a full five minutes, after which the umpire was persuaded to intervene. Mr Crosby writes: "The couple's response at being thus approached by a man in a white coat speaking an unintelligible language and being asked to perform elsewhere is not, alas, recorded, but move they did."

### Going places

Clapton, pride of the Vauxhall-Opel League second division, have made an offer for Welsh international and Barcelona misfit Mark Hughes, who scored the goal that gave Wales victory over Denmark the other week. After the match, the Welsh manager, the inaptly named Mike England, told the world it was a shame that Barcelona could not give him any first-team football. In stepped Clapton: they at once teleaxed Barcelona guaranteeing Hughes a first-team place at their very own Old Spotted Dog Ground. So far, they have not had a reply.

# Owen's merger imprint

by Robin Oakley  
Political Editor

Amid the clichés about freedom, justice, respect for the individual and apple pie, the Liberal assembly in Harrogate has provided an inkling of what the new merged party will be like: it will be an Owenite party without Dr Owen.

What has worried the SDP separatists is that the Liberals have never been serious about the pursuit of power and that a new party would be likely to seek an accommodation with Labour, would be soft on defence and would fail to recognize how the political world has been re-fashioned by Thatcherism.

But neither in public nor in private did the Harrogate Liberals show any interest in a realignment of the left; there could be no deal with Labour unless it changed out of all recognition.

This is not just because Labour will not contemplate proportional representation but because these people believe that Labour is made unelectable by its lack of "soundness" on defence, its subjugation to union interests and its anti-enterprise ethos. Emboldened by their successes in local government and their share in running council budgets, they want to get on the bigger screen.

There is a sense of impatience at time lost. Liberals want to get on with a merger quickly. Delegate after delegate insisted that there

must be no more talk of aiming merely for the balance of power. It is a remarkable recovery of confidence since June.

What also became clear — reflected in David Steel's speech yesterday — was that the Liberals and their Social Democrat allies believe they have been given an opportunity by the way British Telecom has taken the shine off the privatization programme.

Nobody can teach us any lessons about enterprise and competition, they say. They believe that they can now represent the Tories as the party of short-termism, the party of the quick buck, willing to transfer huge monopolies from public sector to private, and never mind the customer.

The new party now shaping up will oppose "mindless privatization", preferring to keep utilities such as water and electricity in the public sector. But it will be anti-bureaucratic, believing in enterprise and the spur of competition. "Business knows best how to run business," it will say, but, with its roots in 19th-century Liberalism, it believes it can make itself the party which looks after the consumer.

The most interesting speech of the week came from Richard Holmes, one of David Steel's closest advisers, who argued that what the party had to produce was not a better collectivism than Labour but a better individualism than the Conservatives.

Common to the SDP's latest set of policy studies for the 1990s (commissioned before Owen's resignation), to a policy document from Alan Beith, deputy leader of the Liberal Party, and to Holmes's speech was a readiness to begin justifying incomes policy, especially what Holmes called "jackets" like the counter-inflation tax. It is Owen's path all right, not that of Roy Jenkins and the Liberals of recent years.

A similar "new realism" has been apparent on defence. Steel and a few around him would not mind at all if a few of the Liberal Party's unilateralists were to be lost overboard as the constitution makers sail the new party into uncharted waters.

Of course, his tougher words on Trident and the assurances given by Gavin Grant, the no-nonsense chairman of the candidates' association, that the Liberals never have been and never will be

a unilateralist party were designed to minimize the number of SDP supporters who feel the need to go off with Owen. But once again there is a willingness to adjust to the world as it is.

For example, Simon Hughes, MP for Bermondsey, on Trident, which the Alliance at the June election was pledged to scrap. "When we come into government, then we start with where we're at". In other words, they would keep it and put it on the table in multilateral disarmament talks.

The clearest sign to what kind of party the Liberals and the Social Democrats are likely to create together has been the behaviour in Harrogate of the politicians who know how to feel the Liberal pulse. Hughes, together with the party presidency candidate, Michael Meadowcroft, and the would-be future leader, Paddy Ashdown, have all been delicately tacking across the spectrum. They see now that there is a wider audience to play to. They talk about efficiency as well as Liberal values.

They and the activists who have been so insistent that policy must not get mixed up with the constitution-making in merger talks can feel it in their bones. The centre of gravity of the new party, while still mildly left of centre, will be somewhere to the right of where the Liberals have lately been. That, surely, is Owen's legacy.

## Peter Conrad finds a common link between three tragic superstars

# Idols doomed to sacrifice

Chris Krage after Andy Warhol



Monroe, Callas and Presley: shackled to their fans even when their talent faded and today still the focus of thriving cults

One Saturday night last month, wandering through the throng of beer drinkers and basking Mozart sopranos near the Karlovy Vary, I ran into a torch-light procession. Or rather it ran into me. I had to jump aside to make way for a few dozen Teutonic boomer boys brandishing flames and chanting slogans.

They were ordinary enough hooligans, still pimply despite their tattoos, wearing leather jackets in the sticky heat. What, I wondered, could the occasion be? I followed them into a square, and found out: they were acolytes of Elvis, remembering his death ten years ago in a style more suited to Wagnerian vassals than to rockers in mourning.

The ululations, the fire leering on the faces of a goatey rocco church, the hysteria of a contagious grief — it had the atmosphere of a pagan religious observance. This has been a summer of such rites. First the 25th anniversary of Marilyn Monroe's death. Then Presley. This week Maria Callas who, like him, died ten years ago.

Each has its cult, with followers who trade in relics — autographed snaps of Marilyn, pirated tapes of Callas in rehearsal — or who devote themselves to reincarnating their lost leader. At a pub in Tottenham Court Road you can see the loyal latter-day clones of Elvis, their ruddy English faces trying hard for a sensual scowl, their London whine valiantly aping a Tennessee drawl.

There is more to link these three than the coincidence of the commemorations this summer. All are tragic case histories: performers who outlived their talent. Our last glimpses of them were sad and unworthy — a vaudeville Elvis at Las Vegas, bleary and bloated, mumbling through songs while exuding a cascade of nervous sweat; Marilyn circling dazedly with vacant eyes round a cooling pool in her final film, just before the studio sacked her; Callas moaning and screaming through two recitals with the bullshy of Stefano at the Royal Festival Hall in 1973.

They ended in demoralization and despair. Presley was zonked

by uppers. Monroe by sleeping pills. Callas, collapsing on her way to the bathroom that night in her empty, opulent Paris apartment, seems to have been snuffed out by apathy.

All had suffered failures of artistry — Elvis and Marilyn forgetting their lines, Callas trying to will a defiant voice back from its grave inside her. And it is precisely this that the cults are about. They are sacred tales of self-destruction, and they celebrate the way in which the great performer consummates a love affair with the public by offering it his or her wrecked, expended self.

The primitivism I felt in that Munich street — or which I remember from Callas's appearances in 1973, with a rabidly affectionate audience reaching up to touch her skirt or clasp her hand — is in the nature of the thing. Anthropology has a name for such frenzies, which endow their object with a mysterious, priestly power too great for any helpless human to bear: they are studies in shamanism. The shaman is the tribe's sacrificial victim, elected to take on the stress and anguish and terror of all, and to cast out these bogies by calling on the gods to ravage him alone.

It may seem a long way from such medicine men to a pop singer, a giggle blonde comedienne and an operatic soprano. But these three, even when alive, were

the protagonists of orgiastic cults. Remember the stories about Elvis's sexual prowess. Monroe, in her best films, had the delicious abandon and honesty of a depraved child. Callas wasn't so explicitly sexual, but opera is an inflammatory art, and her dark, keening voice specialized in a merger of love and hate, passion and death: the lethal infatuation of Bellini's Norma or Puccini's Tosca. All three had volunteered, as the shaman does, to embody our desires: hence our idolatry of them.

The cost was inevitable. Goaded by the public whose fantasies they personify, such performers end in excess and gross self-caricature. It's embarrassing now to see Monroe in the newsreels sipping inanely beside Arthur Miller, her husband at the time, playing in reality the wild baby people wanted to believe she was, or to watch the ageing Elvis, elephantine in his spangles, belly looming over a jewelled belt, his rump shielded by a billowing Superman cape, jiving before an audience whose long-ago youth he symbolized and had been deputed to keep alive.

Callas, too, was driven to play the fury off stage, haranguing process servers and bad-mouthing rivals; as her voice faltered, she was more famous for her cancellations than for her performances.

But this is part of the fatal compact with the audience, like

the shaman's with his tribe. Those we have chosen to enact our dreams must make themselves over to us utterly, resigning tenure of their own existence. The cameras waited for Marilyn as she was bundled out of hospitals and clinics, ashen and confused, no longer beautiful; they seized the final prize of a pin-up as she lay on a slab after her autopsy.

The same cameras greeted Elvis when, granted leave from the army, he returned to Memphis to see his dying mother, and followed him down the hospital corridor to her room. They were also on hand as, babbling crazily, he was sped away from the halls where he had given his last incoherent, harlequin-propelled songs. Callas was hounded in the same way through our affair with Onassis. The world to which she had mortgaged herself made no distinction between public and private, music drama and soap opera.

She knew, I am sure, what was being done to her. After all, the operas she made her own were about such martyrdoms: Norma the perjured priestess mounting the pyre; Violetta in Verdi's *Traviata* tolerated as a bauble by a society which then hypocritically reviles her; Tosca the famous soprano, tormented by being made to perform.

Introducing an encore in one of those 1973 London concerts, Callas gently blamed the cult for its crucifixion of her. "I must say this evening there was a little more emotion than usual," she said. "And when the public loves me that much, I have to give that much more, and there's no end to it." Nevertheless, she resolved to "try a little more".

We watch such sacrifices with a terrible gratification, and applaud their recklessness. We have ordained these deaths, and the candles — or, in the case of Marilyn, the torches — which we light annually afterwards burn. I think, less in homage than in guilty expiation.

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Peter Conrad's A Song of Love and Death: The Meaning of Opera will be published by Chatto & Windus in November.

## Robert Kilroy-Silk

# Distrusting the people

So, Neil Kinnock and Labour's national executive committee have chickened out of giving unequivocal support to the introduction of one member-one vote for the selection of parliamentary candidates. This is an indefensible abdication of leadership and its obligations. There is not one good reason why every party member should not be treated as equal, and Neil Kinnock knows it.

All right, so at least he and the NEC have conceded the principle of extending the franchise. But it's difficult to think of anything that could be more divisive and cumbersome than the T & G-inspired shoddy compromise of an electoral college, with the trade unions in each constituency guaranteed up to 40 per cent of the vote — that is likely to be passed by the block votes at the party conference later this month.

The compromise is necessary, the T & G said, to retain the link between the party and the unions. That is nonsense, and everyone knows it. Under a one-man-one-vote system the unions would be affiliated to the party nationally and locally; they could still nominate candidates for local and national elections, send delegates to regional and national conferences, sit on the NEC, wield the block vote at conference, and all the rest. The only substantial change would be that, to cast a vote in a constituency selection contest, a trade unionist would have to be an individual member of the party.

Is that really so onerous? Of course it isn't. There's nothing to stop all 7 million trade unionists joining the Labour Party and assuming the same financial and organizational obligations and the same rights as everyone else. Indeed, if trade unionists feel so strongly about their links with the party one wonders why they aren't members already. The party needs them. It certainly needs a bigger membership than the derisory 300,000 that it has today. As the GMB's David Warburton said: "Some of my colleagues in the trade union movement should stop belly-aching about so-called erosion of union influence in the party and start boosting the individual party membership."

The anti-democrats certainly can't have it both ways. They cannot, as Benn and Livingstone argue, insist that the right to select parliamentary candidates should be retained by the activists and then plead that all trade unionists — the stay-at-homes, the Liberals, Social Democrats, Tories and Trots — should have a vote.

The practical problems are just as bizarre. What happens, for instance, if the T & G branch responsible for, say, 15 per cent of the electoral college loses members or is closed down following redundancies or a factory closure? Would it still wield the same

number of votes? Would the delegates chosen to cast them be recruited from other constituencies, other parties? What happens if the membership of the branch increases? More to the point, what would be the position in a constituency where the party had 60 members and 60 per cent of the vote if, as a result of a recruitment drive, it got 1,000 members? Would it still have only 60 per cent of the vote compared to the 40 per cent representing 40 members of the trade union?

That is absurd, and a recipe for internal chaos and rancour that only the Labour Party could manufacture for itself. In which case there must, one might assume, be powerful and compelling reasons to risk such a debacle.

There are not. Those advanced so far as easily seen for what they are, crude rationalizations to preserve the power of the zealots of the loonier left. We are told that the activists should be left to control because they know best, they're in touch. What is really meant is that, as in my own former constituency, it is easier to dominate and manipulate small groups than to deceive a mass membership.

And the activists are few in number. As Labour's former chief whip, Michael Cocks, pointed out recently, an average of only 19 party members took part in the re-elections of the last parliament. Any decent democrat would be ashamed of such a figure and try to increase the level of participation. Instead, the authoritarian resort to the specious argument that widening the franchise would allow the media to influence the result. Presumably, the elite activist corps is immune to the blandishments and provocation of the evil capitalist press, ordinary members not.

The arrogance is breathtaking and offensive, especially coming as it does from the likes of Benn who is always telling us to "trust the people". It's the same intellectual paternalism that was deployed by the anti-democrats when resisting working-class emancipation and enfranchisement. It's strange to hear it now from its middle-class leaders.

Ken Livingstone is equally condescending when he says we can't have democracy because it could lead to "intimidation and people knocking on doors late at night." By whom, one wonders? Does he know such people? Are they Labour Party members? Should they be? Leaving that aside, does the Labour Party really want to say that while the electorate can cope with all this and can be trusted to elect a government, its own members cannot even be allowed to choose parliamentary candidates? It's time to lead, Neil.

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The author was a Labour Merseyside MP, 1974-86.

## Peter Brimelow

# Have a nice today...

New York. Politicians in democracies, by a process of natural selection, have evolved into something rather like the shrew. Their sensitive noses are constantly sniffing out the most immediately expedient course, their almost complete blindness actually protects them from fear, and their brute appetite makes them virtually unstoppable.

But you can't expect them to think about the long view. And that goes for the fleas, ticks, journalists and other hangers-on who live off them.

In America, the Reagan presidency has been accompanied by a continuous caterwauling from displaced Democrats predicting economic catastrophe — what Churchill called a constituency of inverted Micawbers waiting for something to turn down. Currently attracting comment: last week's cover story ("Whatever happened to America's smile?") in the *Economist*, which effectively has resident alien status here, and an extract in *Atlantic Monthly* from a new book, *The Rise and Fall of Great Powers*, by Yale professor Paul Kennedy, an historian of the Royal Navy.

The *Economist* article is a gloom mood piece, not intended to be taken seriously. A curiosity is its apparent assumption that higher public spending, on education and anti-poverty programmes, would somehow produce improvements. In fact the US has increased spending on these areas for 40 years without any real improvements. So this assumption is no longer automatic outside Washington's Democratic professional spending community.

A common point in both the *Economist* and Kennedy arguments is that in 1945 the US accounted for 40 per cent of the gross world product; now it has fallen to perhaps 25 per cent. Both analyses agree that the higher figure was a temporary result of a relative decline was inevitable as other countries recovered from the war. The long-term, fatalistic conclusion: this is something America must learn to live with.

This outlook, the sort of thing British politicians have complacently told themselves while presiding over generations of national decline, may be too simple. Professor Kennedy himself suggests one reason. The US, unlike Britain, has a continental-sized

national territory, a geopolitical base amounting to 6 per cent of the land area of the globe. And rich land too. Kennedy estimates that, whatever happens, it should guarantee the US "about 16 or 18 per cent of the world's wealth and power." In a fragmented world, that could well be what Wall Street calls a control bloc.

I think this is good for Britain (guaranteed only some "3 to 4 per cent" of the world's wealth and power). At the very least, it means that English will remain a world language, rather than melting into regional usage like French or German. But it still doesn't excuse the British political class. After all, Japan has only half again as much land as Britain, and about twice the population. And by some counts it has just surpassed the Soviet Union's gross national product, to become the second economic power in the world.

Again, while it's probably realistic to assume that a democratic ship of state like America can do little other than drift along while the crew carouse below decks, there are alternatives. Most obviously, the Americans could do something about their relationship with Canada. This comprises 6 per cent of the globe's land area, it is already well integrated economically with the US and its people, generally, are culturally Americans, however much their politicians deny it in between junkies to New York and winter holidays in Florida.

As someone who has just published a book on Canada, I can say with authority that Americans literally never think about the subject. My fellow Saturday columnist Michael Kinsley, editor of the *New Republic* magazine, has even made a professional specialty of jeers on the point, running a "Most Boring Headline Competition" won by "Worthwhile Canadian Initiative." Currently, Ottawa and Washington are holding talks on establishing bilateral free trade. But the prospects don't seem encouraging.

In the last century, Seelye said the British acquired world mastery in a fit of absence of mind; certainly they let it slip away in an absence of thought. The Americans have emulated them so far in this century. It will be interesting to see if this English-speaking syndrome continues. The author is a senior editor of *Forbes Magazine*.

## Jobs: can King win over America?

Tom King, the Northern Ireland Secretary, begins an extensive tour of the United States today hoping to bury the province's image as Britain's South Africa, which Irish-American propaganda busily promotes.

Citing the code of conduct published earlier this week, he will insist that the government is committed to equality of job opportunity for Protestants and Roman Catholics alike.

Already, companies which do not operate fair employment practices can be denied government contracts, grants and loans. The new code sets a deadline for employers to introduce equal opportunity procedures.

They will have to monitor the religious affiliation of employees and job applicants and remedy imbalances between the two communities. Additionally, companies wishing to obtain public contracts must now prohibit the display of flags, emblems and graffiti in places where they could give offence.

This initiative has been endorsed by Mrs Thatcher personally. Her support will be particularly valuable when King confronts US interest groups which believe the government has not tackled religious discrimination in the province seriously enough.

During his visit, he will point to the guide as being a more effective way of eliminating job discrimination than the MacBride principles which have been adopted by five state and four city legislatures. King fears that these principles, however well meaning, will compel American firms investing in Northern Ireland to adopt a policy of positive discrimination in favour of the Catholics, who, in an area of generally high unemployment, are twice as likely as Protestants to be out of work.

He will be particularly anxious to convince influential Irish-American politicians such as Senator Edward Kennedy that the government's even-handed approach is correct.

King's itinerary will take him to companies such as Dupont in Delaware, and Ford in Detroit, which have been embroiled in the MacBride battle. His visit to Chicago will be timely as the Illinois state legislature is about to decide for or against the MacBride principles.

Support for King was forthcoming last week from the US ambassador to Britain, Charles Price. Visiting Belfast, he dismissed the MacBride principles as "well-intentioned but entirely counterproductive". His remark provoked an angry reaction from Dublin. The Irish foreign minister, Brian Lenihan, complained that Price was taking sides — Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister, having described the MacBride principles as "totally acceptable". However, Lenihan has assured King that the Irish government would acknowledge that the MacBride principles had been superseded if the British government gave legislative effect to the policy guidelines.

It is not just the vocal Irish-American lobby which takes an interest in this issue. Increasingly, Washington is involved. The Reagan administration and Congress have pledged to provide \$120 million over three years in support of the Anglo-Irish Agreement and have a direct interest in how the money is spent.

Lenihan flew to the US on Thursday. With King following close behind, the battle is on to persuade the Washington political establishment, state legislatures and the influential Irish-American lobby that the era of "jobs apartheid" in Northern Ireland is over.

On balance, King faces less scepticism and friction from Dublin than from the emigrant Irish. At the end of the day, the situation in Northern Ireland can be improved only if there are more jobs available for distribution between the unemployed in the two communities.

John Cooney





1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481-4100

## THE BEGINNING OF WHAT?

The superpowers' agreement to eliminate (in principle if not yet in practice) their intermediate nuclear forces (INF) forceshadows the first major arms control treaty for eight years and the most ambitious since the nuclear age began. A whole category of weapons should be swept from the map after the East-West summit now planned for the autumn. It may not be the end of an era, but it could just be the beginning of one — or "the beginning of the beginning" as Sir Geoffrey Howe has put it.

On the face of it, the treaty looks like a bargain for the West. For one thing, it removes the SS-20 — the three-warhead missile whose ability to reach almost anywhere in Europe from Soviet soil has concentrated minds in Brussels for a decade. With other missiles included, the Soviet Union will have to scrap more than 1,500 warheads under the "double zero" option — against only 400 or so in the West.

The Soviet Union has for many years invested in INF missiles in the European theatre while, apart from the 72 old Pershing-1As in West Germany, Nato's have moved into position during only the last four years. In that sense it is Moscow which is paying the higher price.

There is another argument, however, which explains why Western Europeans still view the impending treaty very sceptically. Nato's longer-range INF, the cruise missiles and Pershing-2s, were installed in Western Europe not simply to counter the SS-20 and others like it. They were originally introduced to do two things: to forge a link in Nato's chain of military responses, between the battlefield nuclear weapons and the strategic intercontinental missiles like the United States Minuteman and Poseidon (or, for that matter, Britain's Polaris); and secondly, to strengthen the coupling between the Old World and the New.

The United States might just be willing to risk launching its strategic missiles for the sake of Western Europe, at a time when it held a balance of advantage over the Soviet Union. But would it do so in an age of nuclear parity, when it might need all the missiles it could find to protect its own territory in the event of a Soviet strike? The presence of a new generation of American cruise and Pershing-2 INF in

Europe, was a visible guarantee to the Old World that Washington was still committed to its protection, come what may.

A withdrawal of nuclear weapons throws more emphasis on Europe's conventional defences. The Soviet Union retains a significant conventional advantage over the West. It can more easily reinforce its front line divisions overland from Russia. It is not the Western but the Eastern bloc which stands to gain most from a treaty of this kind.

Desirable though it may be to reduce the nuclear arsenals overall, it would have been more sensible to retain 100 INF missiles on each side. If its defences are inferior, the West's capacity to deter any aggression should be unquestionable. General Bernard Rogers, Nato's long-standing former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, was so outspoken in his opposition to "zero-zero" that he was forcibly retired by the White House in the summer. But his successor, General John Galvin, made a series of comments last week, which sounded as if he had picked up his predecessor's script. Even the civilian Lord Carrington, Nato's Secretary-General, has expressed fears about Allied vulnerability — though stopping short of open criticism of the deal. There are those on both sides of the Atlantic who say that if the "double zero" encourages Western Europe to become more self-reliant in defence, this will not be before time. There have certainly been recent echoes of a familiar theme in Washington — where the image persists of an indolent Europe, all too willing to let the United States provide for its defence and pick up the bill.

Whatever the Soviet Union hopes for in the long term — such as the final "decoupling" of the United States and Western Europe — its immediate concern is to reduce the burden of its defence bill — now more than 15 per cent of its GNP. So one hopes that an INF accord will truly be the beginning of a series of arms treaties which might reduce nuclear and conventional arsenals in the interests, not to the detriment, of Allied security. Until then, Lord Carrington, General Galvin and the rest are right to sound a warning. If this is a time for celebration, it is also one for watchfulness and care.

## MR SCARGILL CONTINUES

And so, only about two years after the huge defeat of the last one, the National Union of Mineworkers' next industrial action will start from tomorrow midnight. But it is an overtime ban rather than a strike. And it is a limited overtime ban rather than a full one. This time Mr Scargill has settled for a class skirmish rather than a class war.

The ban will be limited to "all producing coal faces and working developments" — in layman's terms, to the places down the pit where the coal is actually cut from the coalface. On the face of it, that sounds like the most important part of the industry. So it is. But only one per cent of coal is extracted by overtime working. The more important overtime is worked by safety and maintenance men, particularly on Saturdays. Mr Scargill failed to persuade a majority of the NUM executive to ban that.

Coal stocks are high. One third of British coal is produced by the rival Union of Democratic Mineworkers. And what of the mood of the "tightly knit mining communities" — the description so romantically used by sympathisers with the 1984-85 strike about villages which had been turned by the militants into centres of intimidation and nastiness? The evidence suggests that the wives, in particular, will not tolerate another hopeless struggle. And this one is not even about winning higher pay.

It is a marginal struggle about the alleged indignity being heaped on proud miners by a new British Coal disciplinary code. This code, such is the nature of any vast and widely-dispersed industry run by local managers who above all desire a quiet life, will be used sparingly. The UDM speaks the unspoken thoughts of most in the NUM. It does not much care about the code. It knows it will affect hardly anyone save a few professional militants who are interested in things other than earning good wages out of producing coal.

But Mr Scargill has been able to call on a sufficient number of old loyalties and old hatreds — particularly in Yorkshire. He has just about been able to get his overtime ban. Why does he persist — like the more tactically blind First

World War generals to whom he has so often been compared — in throwing his troops into such hopeless offensives?

Perhaps that question can only be done justice by a psychiatric answer. Failing that, Mr Scargill's behaviour can be explained either by his having some grand strategic design or by a sheer primitive Marxist love of struggle for its own sake — or both.

The struggle theory would form an important part of the possible explanation. Asked in 1985 whether he had been defeated, he demanded in turn: how can you describe as a defeat a strike which managed to keep going for a year? Like the theoreticians favoured by certain extreme mass movements on the Continent earlier in this century — Soré, say, who managed to inspire both Marxists and Fascists — he sometimes gives the impression that he thinks action is its own justification. "The Struggle Continues" — the more recent slogan of assorted continental Marxists — is one of the favourites of Mr Scargill's more ideological supporters.

And the grand strategic design? Mr Scargill knows that miners' industrial action will only ever be effective again if it has the support of the men who have gone over to the UDM. His chances of winning them back to his union — and back to its strikes and overtime bans — are slim. Industrial action was what they joined the UDM to avoid. But he may harbour hopes that he can win concessions from British Coal which management would not grant to the non-militant UDM.

This would weaken and compromise the rival union. So British Coal has a moral duty never to let down the UDM by allowing NUM militancy to pay. Many of the UDM's members are brave men who in 1985-86 defied Mr Scargill's most vicious followers. This time, Mr Scargill's union (Yorkshire apart) is making sure that renewed hostilities take a strictly limited form. But those who heed him will be out of pocket — and, later perhaps, out of work. They should be allowed to learn that this is all they can expect from Mr Scargill's offer of continuing struggle.

## FOURTH LEADER

The increasing popularity of the Eurocheque as an international means of payment has inevitably brought in its train a growing incidence of forgery. Those responsible for the Eurocheque, that is, not the forger, have therefore re-designed both the cheques and the guarantee-card which accompanies them, incorporating a design which will make them harder to counterfeit; it seems that the decision-making body had finally to choose between a portrait of Julius Caesar and one of Beethoven. They chose Beethoven, and all those who put the qualities of artistic genius above those of the military kind will be pleased. At least, they will be pleased until they learn the reason why Ludwig was preferred to Julius. The Roman general was bald; the German composer was anything but; ample locks are harder to copy than a shiny pate; therefore...

This opens new vistas. But if hairiness is the criterion, they could do a lot better than Beethoven. What about Charles the Second? Possibly it was felt that an English monarch would not be sufficiently multi-European to cover all the nations participating in the Eurocheque scheme, which would also knock out Louis Quatorze. (Mind you, his crowning glory was a wig.) But even if we stick to musicians we can do better than Beethoven;

wasn't Paganini known for his flowing tresses, for instance? And there was a *diva* some years ago with hair so long that when she undid it and let it cascade down her back, it reached the floor. That would baffle the most ingenious and expert forger, would it not?

Alternatively, they could seek a general hairier than Caesar; Marlborough, for instance, always looked as though he hadn't been near the barber for months. And if the choice can be extended beyond both the aesthetic and the martial arts, and for that matter from hair to beards, what about Karl Marx? Or Bernard Shaw? Or Tolstoy? Or all those men who swore they would never have a haircut or shave until Accrington Stanley won the F.A. Cup?

The problem could be solved another way, of course; we could all use traveller's cheques, letters of credit and bags of gold. But it is no good dreaming that the clock can be put back; a hairy composer on the Eurocheque there must be. On the other hand, it is a pity to exclude the noblest Roman altogether. Perhaps a compromise can be reached; let each Eurocheque bear a picture of Beethoven, looking puzzled, with his hand cupped to his ear, and another of Julius Caesar, his face contorted with the effort, bellowing "Get your 'air cut, you 'orrible little man!"

## Police support for male self-defence

From Chief Superintendent Michael Fairbrother  
Sir, Mr John Knight's comments and suggestions (September 9) concerning the need for fresh legislation to deal with the problem of knife attacks and the carrying of knives will be endorsed by both the public and the police.

It would be wrong, however, to see any new legislation as a panacea; when it is introduced youngsters will not stop carrying knives overnight. Education and peer pressure must play important roles if the cult of knife-carrying is to diminish.

Feedback, as a result of the educational campaign that I have been co-ordinating in Lambeth, from police officers, youth leaders and young people themselves indicates that, far from being a criminal sub-culture, many of the latter are, in fact, decent youngsters genuinely afraid of attack and carrying knives as means of protection.

In an effort to counter this fear, and as an experiment, my officers will be introducing locally-based self-defence and street awareness courses, with the emphasis on defence and how to avoid confrontations.

## 'Slash-and-burn' that kills research

From Professor P. B. Fellgett, FRS  
Sir, Last night I was privileged to attend the meeting of the Foundation for Science and Technology on "Space technology: the value to the community", referred to by your Science Editor today (September 10). I was moved to protest that, although of course more resources should be made available for British participation in "space", to provide these in present circumstances is like paying for a painting of a tiger a sum which if devoted to conservation would save the entire species.

Since 1970 successive governments have collectively brought about the virtual destruction of our universities. Without universities we become, on a time-scale of two or three decades, culturally, scientifically and technologically a third-world country, and will not be participating in "space" or any other front-line endeavour.

The present Government has made the mistake of seeing research in isolation instead of as an integral part of the knowledge-base of the country, and its

attitude seems to be to smash a cash-crop from existing knowledge in a manner analogous to slash-and-burn agriculture.

To make matters worse, it tries to make quick profits by digging up particularly vigorous plants. As David Caplin (also reported today) rightly protests, even superconductivity, the subject supposed to be favoured in this way, suffers from such uprooting, while the whole of the rest of science becomes even more starved.

Are your readers proud to belong to a country in which a person as distinguished as Professor Heinz Wolff can obtain money needed for research by playing the fool on television but does not receive it because Britain is civilised and far-sighted enough to value knowledge for its own sake?

Yours faithfully,  
PETER FELLGETT,  
University of Reading,  
Department of Cybernetics,  
3 Earley Gate, Whiteknights,  
Reading, Berkshire.  
September 10.

lished the principle of parental choice, will also have to find the extra resources needed.

Meanwhile, Kirklees Council should think again. There is no disgrace in giving way. The council is not holding some mythical red line. If they cannot, the Minister should step in. By now he has sufficient grounds to do so.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID GINSBURG,  
3 Bell Moor,  
East Heath Road, NW3.  
September 16.

## Debt to Europe

From Mrs Zoe Josephs  
Sir, In a letter to *The Times* (August 24) Mrs F. M. M. Steiner suggested that research should be done on the refugees who arrived in England from Central Europe during the 1930s. He called for it to be undertaken now, while witnesses are still alive to record their experiences.

May I point out that the Birmingham Jewish History Research Group has undertaken precisely this project, and hopes to publish the results of several years' work very shortly. The forthcoming book is based mainly on the testimonies of former refugees who have settled in Birmingham. We would be interested to hear from anyone else engaged in research of this kind.

Yours faithfully,  
ZOE JOSEPHS,  
10 Leuward Road, Oldbury,  
Worley, West Midlands.  
September 14.

Such complex deformities are cared for by a team of specialists in craniofacial centres, a number of which exist in the UK.

Yours faithfully,  
BARRY JONES,  
M. D. POOLE (Oxford Craniofacial Unit, Radcliffe Infirmary),  
Centre for Craniofacial Anomalies,  
The Hospital for Sick Children,  
Great Ormond Street, WC1.  
September 16.

## Water music

From Mrs E. M. Tranter  
Sir, As the mother of the school friend to whom Mr James Lancelot refers (September 10), may I add a rider to his letter. The bellows of the small but very fine two-manual Harrison organ in the gallery of the church of St Mary the Virgin, Denby, was operated by a hydraulic pump.

More important than baths at the vicarage in reducing the mains water pressure were the coolers in the milking parlours of the village farms; one hoped for an early start to milking on Sundays!

Yours faithfully,  
MARGERY TRANTER,  
Salfield, Trent Lane,  
Weston on Trent, Derbyshire.

From Mr R. A. Forrester  
Sir, I have followed with interest the correspondence on blowing church organs by water power.

## War heroes the nation forgot

From Mr John Fairley  
Sir, Once more we have been celebrating Battle of Britain week, and once more we pay silent tribute to those of "the Few" to whom so much is owed. It may, however, come as a surprise to your readers to learn that a small, yet significant number of those men of courage who gave all that they had to give are scarcely remembered at all.

Logically, the battle is regarded as having begun with the first German attack on July 10, 1940. However, by the choice of mid-night on October 31 as the official date and time of the end of the battle, no such comparable logic was applied, for the daylight raids on Britain continued, not only throughout the following day, but up to and including November 28.

We thus have 28 November days which were not officially to be regarded as belonging to the Battle of Britain. The effect of this was that when the Roll of Honour was subsequently compiled, five British pilots who fought and died during those November days were not included.

What makes the situation even more bizarre is that one of the five, Squadron Leader Archie McKellar, DSO, DFC and Bar, who commanded 605 (County of Warwick) Squadron, has, since then, been rated by Len Deighton

## Overtime in the pits

From Mr I. D. Davies  
Sir, According to a news item of today's date (September 15) the banning of overtime in the coal mines could cause a 20 per cent drop in production and render certain pits unprofitable.

This suggests that the industry is under-manned. If this is so, the reason presumably is either that the employers are over-working the men; or that the unions insist on their present arrangement because overtime is a profitable "perk", and are unwilling that extra men be taken on.

Or is this a simplistic view? As the saying goes, "I think we should be told".  
I remain, Sir, yours, etc.,  
IOLO DAVIES,  
Flat 2, 1 Park Street,  
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.  
September 15.

## Right to roam

From Miss Susan Bell  
Sir, What a pity that the public access debate always seems to ignore the obvious. The recreational needs of modern man are not the same as those of our ancestors who created the network of paths through constant use as they went about their everyday business.

Modification to that network should safeguard the legitimate interests of farmer and landowner but at the same time create a system adapted to present-day circumstances and public requirements.

Mr Somerset (September 17) seems to harbour a number of misapprehensions about the objectives of set-aside proposals, but he is right in saying that there is potential for the public's love of the countryside to bring real economic benefits to it and to those who manage it. Let this mutual gain be achieved through the co-operation of interested parties, not through the imposition of fresh legal sanctions by one party or another on the irresponsible "opening up" of farmland to make a political point.

Yours faithfully,  
SUSAN BELL, Land Use Adviser,  
Country Landowners Association,  
16 Belgrave Square, SW1.

## Terminology

From the Headmaster of Workshop College  
Sir, The way that some schools announce the beginning of term (letter, September 16) suggests that it should be "Advert" term.  
Yours sincerely,  
HUGH MONRO, Headmaster,  
Workshop College, Nottinghamshire.  
September 16.

## Crystal clear

From Major P. J. Davison  
Sir, The difference between "slowing down" and "slowing up", described in Robert Middleton's letter of September 16, is probably related to the lumberjack's habit of firstly chopping trees down before chopping them up. I notice that hooligans also tear things up, once they have torn them down.

Yours faithfully,  
PADDY DAVISON,  
1 King's Court, W6.

From Mr Robert Vincent  
Sir, Mr Middleton may be interested to learn that, when driving, I "slow up" when I deem it necessary. My wife tells me when to "slow down".  
Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT VINCENT,  
Dilly House, Wildhern,  
Andover, Hampshire.

From Mr Van Milne  
Sir, I remember asking a French student of English if she would "move along" one of those amphitheatrical lecture-room benches. She complied with the words "Move up, move down, move along, it's all the same". Then she added, "But if you say 'move over', then I know I am in bed!"  
Yours faithfully,  
VAN MILNE,  
41 Park View,  
Hatch End, Middlesex.

(Fighter: the True Story of the Battle of Britain, Cape, 1977, p.279) as the highest "scoring" British fighter pilot of the battle. Yet few people have ever heard of him.

One accepts that in all such situations a line has to be drawn. What matters is where, and in this example, the choice of midnight on October 31, 1940, was not simply a historiographical absurdity, but also one which, for almost half a century, has left five of our distinguished war dead unhonoured and unknown. For them, the phrase "Lest we forget" has never had quite the meaning which it should have had.

I would suggest that it is not too late to remedy this injustice. Let it be done now, by the simple inclusion in Westminster Abbey's Roll of Honour of our more page-bearing names. They were, if I am correctly informed, Flight Lieutenant J. C. Dundas, Squadron Leader Archie McKellar, Flight Lieutenant W. H. Nelson, Pilot Officer A. R. Watson and Pilot Officer A. N. C. Weir.  
Yours faithfully,  
JOHN FAIRLEY,  
10 Birkhall Drive,  
Beardsden, Glasgow.  
September 16.

## ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 19 1811

During the Peninsular War (1808-14) the Spanish rose against their French invaders. The activities of the guerrillas, aided and supplied by Wellington, forced Napoleon to keep thousands of troops in Spain, to the detriment of his campaign in central Europe.

## SPANISH PAPERS.

(FROM THE CONCISSO.)

### GUERRILLA PARTIES.

It is only at a time when, though the majority of the nation is animated with the most noble and heroic sentiments, the disgraceful envy, the barbarous prejudice, and the vile intrigues of some unworthy Spaniards do no less mischief to unhappy Spain than the bayonets of her enemies; — it is only at such a time, we repeat, that it could be considered as in any degree necessary to enforce so manifest a truth as the advantage and the glory which result to Spain from the conservation of the parties of patriots.

But the indignation which we feel at seeing these heroes, the glory of Spain, individually attacked, and their merit underrated, prevents us from remaining silent. What would Spain have been, had it not been for the patriotic parties? What nation in the world ever presented a spectacle comparable to the war, which daily, and through the whole Peninsula, the Spanish patriots wage against those hosts of the Tyrant, which are the terror of all other nations? Who feeds the fire of our holy insurrection?...

It is undeniable, we confess, that with parties alone we can never conquer; to triumph over armies, armies are necessary; their organization should be the grand object; but it is equally certain, that, in the state in which the nation has been since the commencement of the contest, and, still more, in its present condition, we shall as little triumph with armies alone. For let us not deceive ourselves: where is the probability that an army ill-organized (for both time and the necessary means are wanting for that purpose); an army raw when compared with the enemy, who has been twenty years engaged in constant war; an army so deficient in cavalry, in which the enemy is so powerful; an army, in line, whose officers are unequal to those of the enemy, from the subaltern to the General in Chief (for it is necessary to confess it, — we do not know that man among us who knows how to conduct a body of 40, 50, or 60,000 men, and still less one who, with proper intelligence, can direct the three branches of infantry, cavalry, and artillery); that an army, then, of this composition, can triumph over the enemy solely because it is an army? The thing is destitute of probability. But the reverse is the case when guerrillas come in aid of the army. The former, by intercepting the convoys, cut off the subsistence and correspondence of the enemy; diminishing the number of his troops, not only in proportion to the number of men whom they kill or take in every encounter, but those whom they oblige him to employ in the escort of convoys and couriers, and on the military roads which he finds it necessary to maintain by a number of troops; our force is thus indirectly increased. And what is all this but facilitating to our armies an ultimate triumph, which, in any other way, if not impossible, would at least be doubtful. Let us adopt, then, with eagerness, all proper measures for the organization and completion of the guerrillas, which wage upon the enemy a species of warfare more destructive and appalling than any they have ever known: but let him be regarded with suspicion, or, to speak without circumlocution, as an enemy to his country, who is an enemy to those parties which are its ornament and defence.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE  
September 18: The Duke and Duchess of York left Heathrow Airport, London this morning to visit the United States of America.

During the visit, His Royal Highness, accompanied by Her Royal Highness, Patron of the Tate Gallery Foundation, will attend a Ball at White Birch Farm, Greenwich, Connecticut.

Miss Helen Hughes and Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer are in attendance.

The Princess Royal, attended by Mrs Charles Ritchie, arrived at Royal Air Force Lyneham this evening in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight from Cyprus.

KENSINGTON PALACE  
September 18: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Cumbria and was received on arrival at Carlisle Airport by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Cumbria (Sir Charles Graham, Bt).

Her Royal Highness, as President of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, opened The Beatrice Laing Centre, the Society's Child Protection Team's Unit in Chatsworth Square, Carlisle.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon later opened the Dalton and District Leisure Centre, Dalton in Furness.

Her Royal Highness, who travels in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Jane Stevens.

### Royal engagements

TODAY: The Princess Royal will arrive at Southampton Dock at 7.15 to attend a dinner on board SS Canberra to commemorate the fifth anniversary of Canberra's return to commercial service after the Falklands Campaign.

The Duke and Duchess of York will attend a luncheon and polo match at Conyngs Farm, North Street, Greenwich, Connecticut, United States, in aid of the World Wildlife Fund and the Friends of the Massi Mara Project for the preservation of wildlife of the Massi Mara Game Reserve in Kenya. Later, the Duchess of York, Patron of the Tate Gallery Foundation, accompanied by the Duke of York, will attend a ball at White Birch Farm, Greenwich, in aid of the American Fellows of the Tate Gallery Foundation and the Tate Gallery Foundation.

TOMORROW: The Princess of Wales will attend the Festival of National Parks in Chatsworth Park, Derbyshire, at 1.45.

National Association of Boys' Clubs  
The Duke of Gloucester has been re-elected President of the National Association of Boys' Clubs for the ensuing year. Earl Spencer and the Duke of Marlborough are the deputy presidents.

### Service luncheon

2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkhas  
General Sir John Chapple, Colonel of the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkhas, presided at the Delhi luncheon of the Sirmoor Club held yesterday at the Cavalry and Guards Club.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr R.A. Barlow and Miss C.H. Edwards  
The engagement is announced between Robert Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs Cyril Barlow, of Thorne, Yorkshire, and Catherine Henrietta, elder daughter of Mr Geoffrey Edwards, of Wick, Avon, and the late Mrs Pauline Edwards, of Porlock, Somerset.

Mr N.G. Coombs and Miss J.E. Hardman  
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs P.D. Coombs, of North Rauceby, Lincolnshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs R.H. Hardman, of Hest Bank, Lancashire.

Mr M.J. Ellis and Miss C.P. Page  
The engagement is announced between Martin, elder son of the late Mr John Ellis and of Mrs Jane Ellis, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Page, of Sneyd Park, Bristol.

Mr M.J. Harrison and Miss K.L. Turner  
The engagement is announced between Julian, elder son of Mr and Mrs G.M.A. Harrison, of Sheffield, and Karen, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Turner, of Kilburn, London.

Mr S.P.H. Johnson and Miss N.A. Norman  
The engagement is announced between Stephen, younger son of Mr and Mrs Edward Johnson, of Maughfold, Isle of Man, formerly of Fulsione, Huddersfield, and Nancy, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Norton, of Deerfield, Illinois.

Mr T. Nicholson and Miss A. Sjouw  
The engagement is announced between Tim Nicholson and Adriette Sjouw, of Hoogeheide, Holland.

Mr N.S. Oram and Miss N.E. Lyon  
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs D.S. Oram, of Brookmans Park, Hertfordshire, and Jane, only daughter of Major T.R.S. Lyon, CBE, and Mrs Lyon, of Bodwell End, Epsom, Surrey.

Mr M.C.O. Parker and Miss S.L. Hamilton  
The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs Gerard Parker, of Camforth, Lancashire, and Sara, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Gordon Hamilton, of Lancaster.

## The Bishop of London on how the West has lost its soul

There is a widespread disquiet about the effect of Western civilization.

The encouragement of false expectations which cannot be met; the adoption of methods of government which destroy the traditional ways of rule by consensus patiently acquired by long deliberation; the breakdown of family life by the use of migrant labour; the encouragement of false belief that man can solve all his problems by material prosperity and without undue delay. These are but some of the difficulties which have been created by the invasion of the world by the West.

I believe that many of these problems have arisen because the West has lost its soul. I believe that this has happened because it has rejected the one essential belief which marked it for centuries, namely that man, by his very nature, has to

### ● The West has rejected the one essential belief ●

be obedient to an authority over and above himself.

The rejection of such authority leads not to freedom but to tyranny—a tyranny which springs not, as in past centuries, from a fundamentalist approach to truth, but from the bestial of absolute authority on the expression of what individuals, or a group, believe to be self-evident truths but which, in fact, only reflect contemporary fashions.

Subjectivism, is based on the belief that principles and values are in essence no more than statements about the likes and dislikes, desires and aversions of those who hold them.

From this it follows that there is no possibility of any resolution of disagreements about questions of principles

## Why fashion pushed out natural law

and value or even of politics. Indeed discussion about them becomes impossible for there are no common criteria to which appeal can be made in rational discourse.

There can be no more on the part of the subjectivist, than the restatement of what he considers to be self-evident truths, and he is impervious to the arguments or criticisms of those who seek to challenge him.

It is for this reason that subjectivism leads to the Inquisition and to the rule of the saints in Calvinism, but with one significant difference. Fundamentalism could claim, albeit in the wrong way, to the demands of truth outside man, whereas subjectivism leads to violence because it has no objective criteria to which it can appeal.

The results of Western civilization are now widely dispersed, but the very qualities and characteristics which made those results possible have largely disappeared, they are now experienced and used without the control which is necessary if they are to be beneficial.

The concept of natural law underlay the Roman system of law which undergirded Western civilization. Professor D'Entreves could write: "It is no exaggeration to say that, next to the Bible, no book has left a deeper mark upon the history of mankind than the Corpus Iuris Civilis".

Compiled by a body of Byzantine lawyers by order of the Emperor Justinian, it was completed in AD 529. The Corpus distinguished between the *ius civile*, the law of the State for a particular community; the *ius gentium*, the law of nations, to regulate relationships between them; and the *ius naturale*, the higher or ultimate law to which law makers have to be subject.

### ● Hard to find a sharper rejection of this doctrine ●

was drawn from Greek philosophy, and inspired Cicero's famous definition in his *De Republica*: "True law is right reason in agreement with nature; it is of universal application, unchanging and everlasting; it summons to duty by its commands and averts from wrongdoing by its prohibitions".

It is hard to find a sharper rejection of this doctrine than that in the words of Rousseau who substituted the notion of the *volonte generale* for natural law.

"On this view", he writes, "we at once see that it can no longer be asked whose business it is to make laws, since they are acts of the General Will; nor whether a prince is above law, since he is a

member of the State: nor whether the law can be unjust, since it is not one to himself, nor how we can be both free and subject to the laws, since they are but registers of our wills."

It is fashionable today among traditionalists to attribute evils of today to the Enlightenment, and there is much truth in the charge but it did not arise like a mutation. Natural law never reigned unchallenged, not even in the Middle Ages.

There is, however, no doubt that the thinkers of the Enlightenment praised and gave forceful expression to latent ideas which came to have a profound influence in the West. The concept of the *volonte generale*, which identified the right and the good with the will of the majority, opened the way for the development of ideological politics.

Politics was transformed from being the attempt to work out a way in which to regulate the legitimate claims of the individual and of the community, majorities and minorities, rights and duties, into an autonomous exercise of power—owing no allegiance to any moral absolute outside itself, by which human happiness, as determined by an ideology, was to be enforced.

It is this latter concept of politics which has come to dominate political activity even in those countries which would regard themselves in the ancient democratic tradition.

### Graham Londin

This is an extract from the Fulton Lecture by the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, last night

### School announcements

Brighams College  
Michaelmas term began on September 8. Mr J.D. Long is Headmaster from Mr W.S. Blackshaw, who retires after sixteen years' service. New Housemasters are Mr A.E.N. Whitestone (Chichester) and Mr D.M. Lowe (Dumfries). Jason Andrews is Head of School. Open day is on October 24. The Senior play *The Shoemaker's Holiday* is on November 25, 26 and 27. The Christmas concert on December 4 and the carol services on 17 and 19. The OBA dinner is on November 20.

Clifford School  
Autumn term began on September 16, at Clifford School. Keith Rowe is Head Boy and Joanne Broadbridge is Head Girl. The David Anderson Memorial Concert, featuring Evelyn Glennie will take place on Saturday, October 3. The carol service will be held in St Edmundsbury Cathedral on Friday, December 18, when the term ends.

Glenalmond College  
Mr S.D.R. Hall was installed as the fourteenth Warden of Glenalmond College at a service held in the college chapel on September 12. The Primate of the Episcopal Church in Scotland officiated.

Holmwood House, London, Colchester, is pleased to announce that from September 1988 Mr H.S. Thackray (currently Deputy Head of Lochinver House School, Potters Bar) will become a partner of the school with Mr J.R. Lucas and Mr S.E.H. Duggan, succeeding them as Headmaster.

Victoria College, Long Ditton  
The first term of this new school began on Thursday, September 17. The curriculum will follow English Preparatory School guidelines with provisions for the teaching of Arabic and religious instruction in both Muslim and Christian faiths. Parents' evening will be held on Thursday, October 1. Term ends on Thursday, December 17. Mr J.R.C. Higgs is Headmaster.

Service dinners  
Naval Meteorological Branch  
Captain M.J.R. Nestor presided at a dinner held last night at HMS Daedalus to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Naval Meteorological Branch. Admiral J.A. Bell also spoke.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry  
Brigadier R.S. C. Preston presided at the annual dinner of The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry Regiment Officers Club held last night at the Royal York Hotel, York.

The Green Howards  
The Lord Mayor of York was a guest at the annual officers' dinner of The Green Howards (Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment) held last night at Merchant Adventurers' Hall, York. Lieutenant-General P.A. Inge, Colonel of the Regiment, presided.

Blythe Sappers  
Mr J.A.C. Roseveare was in the chair at the annual dinner of the Blythe Sappers held yesterday at the Royal Engineers Headquarters Mess, Chatham.

T.A.V.R. for Greater London  
Commodore G.S.P. Carden presided at a dinner given by the Territorial Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association for Greater London last night at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea.

RAF Bentley Priory  
Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs R.H. Pain received the guests at the Headquarters No 11 Group annual Battle of Britain cocktail party held at RAF Bentley Priory last night. The Mayor and Mayoress of Harrow, Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter and Lady Harding and Battle of Britain fighter pilots were among the guests.

## OBITUARY

### SIR WILLIAM COOK

#### Hydrogen bombs and nuclear reactors

Sir William Cook, KCB, FRS, who died on September 16, at the age of 82, had a remarkable Civil Service career, in which he was a driving force behind many postwar technological developments relating to defence.

At the Ministry of Supply immediately after the war, he was an early and strong advocate of research and development on rockets, later at the Admiralty, he nurtured advances in underwater warfare, he can claim much credit for the speed with which the British hydrogen bomb was developed, and, afterwards, at the UK Atomic Energy Commission, he was able to apply the lessons learned from this in bringing into commission some of the new British nuclear reactors.

William Richard Joseph Cook was born on April 10, 1905. He entered the Civil Service in 1928, after graduating from Bristol University, and joined the Research Department, Woolwich, which was at that time part of the War Office.

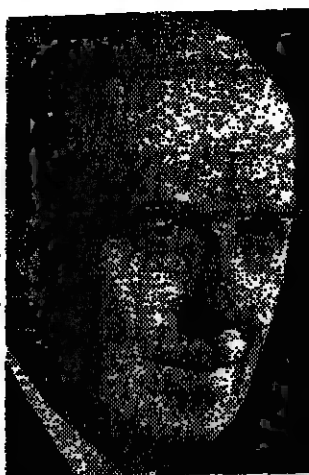
Armaments work was not then regarded as of high importance, but one of the few vigorous areas was ballistics. Cook went into this branch and was soon recognized as one of the most able of the 1930s. With the belated awareness of the need for a rearmament programme, his responsibilities increased.

His work led to research on rockets, and during the Second World War he was one of the most influential members of the Ministry of Supply team working in this field.

The remarkable achievements of the German effort on long range rockets had been monitored closely during the war, and when the war was over, German sites and factories were inspected. Cook early appreciated what was going to happen when rockets and nuclear bombs were combined in weapons systems.

After the war there was a far-reaching reduction in engineering for defence, but those having the top responsibilities realized the future importance of the rocket. It seemed to be essential that some British effort should be maintained in this field. A research and development establishment to work on rockets began to be created by the Ministry of Supply, and Cook was made the Director.

In spite of many difficulties, considerable progress was made, often through the strong personality of Cook himself. Arguments responsible for the growing civil application of nuclear energy. He



of the effort. Cook, discouraged by a government decision to slow down the British effort on rocket development and rely on the Americans—a tale also all too familiar in our own day—sought work elsewhere.

In 1947, Cook was appointed Director of Physical Research in the Admiralty and soon mastered this new sphere. It was largely his influence which saw considerable advances in underwater warfare though this was a complicated subject with which he had no previous connexion.

Cook became Chief of the Royal Naval Scientific Service in 1950 and held this post successfully for nearly four years. His outstanding capacity to understand the technical aspects of the projects in the naval programme, coupled with his skill as a leader of men, gained him the full confidence both of the Scientific Service and of his Naval colleagues. Both were sorry when he decided to move elsewhere.

By 1954 the British nuclear weapons programme was growing fast, and Cook went to Aldermaston as Deputy Director. This was at the time when the British nuclear weapons programme was developing a hydrogen bomb. Because of the McMahon Act, there was then no collaboration with the Americans.

The success of this work in the remarkably short time of three years, culminating in the successful series of tests in 1958, was due in great measure to the energy, executive skill and capacity for sheer hard work that Cook brought to Aldermaston. His habit of mastering all technical aspects of the job gave him and his colleagues many long hours of work, but his ability to focus attention on the important issues earned him the respect of his staff.

In 1958, he left Aldermaston to become a member of the UK Atomic Energy Authority, responsible for the growing civil application of nuclear energy. He

joined the civil side at a time of great expansion.

The major part of his work was to apply the information learnt in the building of reactors for military purposes to the economic production of electricity on a large scale. It included the final development of the Magnox Reactors of the first British Nuclear Power Programme, and continued the development of the Advanced Gas Cooled Reactor which later formed the basis of the second British Nuclear Power Programme.

The Authority, on his recommendation, embarked on the development of the steam generating heavy water system by the construction of a prototype at Winfrith.

In 1964, Cook was pressed hard to return to the defence field. The re-organisation of the Defence ministries and the difficult decisions that had to be made about costly projects had made it necessary to find a strong man with experience of large-scale work to play a key role.

He became Deputy Chief Scientific Adviser in the Ministry of Defence in 1964, retiring from full-time duties in 1970, although he continued as a consultant.

In 1971 Cook began a close association with Rolls-Royce, initially undertaking on behalf of the Government an independent assessment of the prospects for the RB-211, which was built to power the American Lockheed Tristar. He joined the Board of Rolls-Royce (1971) Limited, formed after the fixed-price contract for the RB-211 had brought about the ruin of the original Rolls Royce Company. He remained a Director until December 1976.

Cook did a great deal for the company during this period, he also joined the Boards of Rolls-Royce Turbomeca Limited and Rolls-Royce Turbo-Union Limited, collaborative ventures with European partners.

Following his retirement he continued as a consultant to the Ministry of Defence on nuclear safety, and was a consultant to British Telecom. Cook was a man of small stature but of huge energies. He was dedicated to his scientific work, and to his country. Certainly he worked his fellows and he worked hard, but they could always perceive his aims, and he won from them the deepest of respect.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1962, knighted in 1958, and created KCB in 1970.

He leaves his widow, Gladys, and a son and a daughter, as well as a daughter from a former marriage.

## REAR-ADMIRAL AMÉRICO TOMÁS

Rear-Admiral Américo Tomás, President of Portugal from 1958 until he was deposed in an almost bloodless coup in 1974, died yesterday. He was 92.

Américo Denis Rodrigues Tomás was born in Lisbon on November 19, 1894. He embarked upon a naval career at an early age, enlisting as an apprentice in the Corps of Navy Pupils in 1914. He completed his studies at the Naval School where he won the *Visconde de Lencada* prize on gaining the highest marks.

He then served briefly on the cruiser *Vasco da Gama*. Until the end of the war he was on board the auxiliary cruiser *Bordo Nunes* and the destroyer *Douro*, ferrying troops to France, and on convoy service to England.

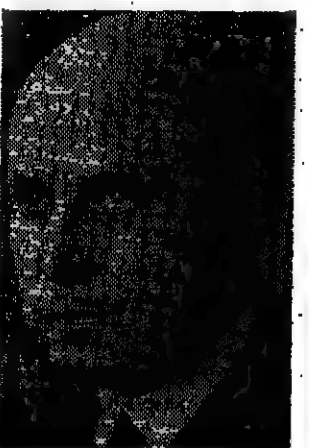
After the war, he did a brief stint at naval headquarters, before joining the hydrographical ship *Cinco de Outubro*. Tomás remained with the vessel for the next sixteen years, on the arduous task of surveying the Portuguese coast and the drawing up of charts—a task which was undertaken partly on his instigation.

Then, in 1936, he was appointed departmental head to the Ministry for the Navy, becoming also, four years later, president of the national board for the merchant navy. By 1944 he was Minister for the Navy.

He at once set about enlarging and modernizing the country's merchant fleet in wartime, introducing a "plan of renovation" for the building of seventy ships. He also set up special training schools for sailors and mechanics, and he oversaw the building of new lighthouses around the coast.

On the political scene, he was a keen supporter of the *Estado Novo* (New State) right-wing dictatorial régime, influenced by Italian Fascism, and established in 1932 by Dr António de Oliveira Salazar, Prime Minister from 1932 to 1968.

Tomás's tenure as Naval Minister came to an end in 1958 when he became President, following elections which were widely regarded as having been rigged. They were, certainly, the last for some time with any vestige of democracy. His presidential mandate was twice renewed by an electoral college made



up of members of the régime. Tomás was, on the face of it, a dull, good-natured character. He was a conscientious figurehead, popularly as "the ribbon-cutter" for his frequent opening of schools, bridges, and the like.

But he vehemently protected the interests of those hardliners within the régime who were opposed to democratic reform both at home and in the colonies. He dismissed Salazar (who was seriously ill) in 1968.

He was succeeded by Dr Marcello Caetano. When he began to flex the occasional liberal muscle, Tomás exercised his presidential powers, and swiftly suppressed all hope of change.

But his powers were to no avail when, in 1974, the régime was cast aside in a military coup, and Tomás was incarcerated on Madeira, whence he was despatched, with Caetano, to Brazil, and exile. He was expelled from the navy soon afterwards.

To the surprise of many, not least to the régime's socialists, he was allowed to return to the land of his birth four years later—on condition that he took no part in politics—to live out his last days (which turned into years) in failing health. His time was occupied with the writing of his memoirs.

His pride in his role in the First War was shown by his defiant wearing of the Royal Flying Corps tie whenever he took part in a significant debate in the House of Lords.

Lord Greenhill of Harrow writes: Lord Rhodes (obituary, September 14) was both modest and proud. When he received an official telephone call about his Knighthood of the Garter his immediate reply was "You must be joking". It required further calls to convince him that he had been selected for such an honour.

His wife, Nina, whom he married in 1975, survives him.

### LORD RHODES

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## Sale room The clock watcher's delight

By Sarah Jane Checkland  
Sale Room Correspondent

The brass jewellery collection of the Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh was auctioned this week in New York by Christie's. Judging from the 19 jewelled watches which sold, the rich man's guru was quite a time-keeper as well as being an advocate for his own brand of Buddhism before being expelled from the United States.

Top price was 38,500 dollars (£23,500), including buyer's premium, for a 1972 vintage diamond and sapphire watch by Gerald Genta of Geneva, a jeweller described in the catalogue as "the Fabergé of the watch".

Other watches went for 43,000 dollars (£26,900) and 24,200 dollars (£14,750). Bhagwan was arrested and charged for violating the US immigration laws in 1985, was fined 400,000 dollars and forfeited his assets. His famous fleet of 85 Rolls-Royces were sold two years ago.

Meanwhile, Bonhams of Knightsbridge managed to triple their usual takings for a jewellery sale, achieving a total of £157,259 yesterday. Art deco items went particularly well, and the top lot was an Edwardian diamond bar brooch, which fetched £7,920.

### Service reception

RAF Bentley Priory  
Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs R.H. Pain received the guests at the Headquarters No 11 Group annual Battle of Britain cocktail party held at RAF Bentley Priory last night. The Mayor and Mayoress of Harrow, Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter and Lady Harding and Battle of Britain fighter pilots were among the guests.

### Memorial mass

Mrs D. Hughes  
Memorial mass for Mrs Dorothy Hughes was celebrated by Father Michael O'Brien at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, yesterday. Miss Jane Hughes, granddaughter, and Mr Klaus Astheimer, grandson, read the lessons. Mr Cyril Martin gave an address.



Mr John Wakeham, Leader of the Commons, and his wife Alison, his former secretary, showing off their first child, five-day-old David, in Winchester yesterday. Mr Wakeham had two sons by his first wife, Roberta, who died in the Brighton bombing.

Stardust  
heavenly











September 19-25, 1987

SATURDAY

A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE  
ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

# The roar that woke the dragon

Exhausted but exhilarated, the drivers in the world's toughest rally rolled into Peking yesterday after five days on the road. Brian James followed them through a bemused hinterland

To the Chinese book of superlatives, two more should now be added: after the Long March and the Long Drive and the Longest Stare.

The long drive is the 2,375 miles Hong Kong to Peking rally, an event in which motor sport is stretched to the edge of impossibility and which ended with due drama in the shade of the great wall.

The longest stare was the collective look of gaping, grinning incredulity, bent by an audience estimated at close to 10 million on to the 518 men and women of the West who took part. The most direct road route between these cities is a mile shorter. But short routes and direct routes are not what rallying is about so the organizer had added loops of minor, mountainous perilous gravel roads, along which some of the world's best — and a few of the world's daftest — drivers threw the 60 competing cars in a race against the clock that lasted five days and a night and was seldom more than a split-second from metal-tearing mishap.

The event passed through areas so remote that the peasants had hardly ever seen a saloon car, and most had never seen a western face. The convoy of 192 cars (competitors and service crews) often needed no maps, the route being defined by roadside walls of faces, round-eyed with wonder, at whom tough professional mechanics who looked as though they take off wheelnuts with their teeth were to be seen waving with the precise elegance of the Queen Mother.

This was the third year of the rally. The first was near-disaster: the racing cars outran supplies of food and fuel; teams vanished for hours in wilderness. Last year was much better. And this year, the commercial drive to carry the 555 sponsors' names across half a nation just awakening to its role as a market, gave the rally extra impetus. Gathered in Hong Kong by last Sunday were three ex-world champions, at least six other men with official team status for Ford, Toyota and Nissan, and then half a hundred other crews, whose motives were as mixed as their abilities.

There were garage owners from Hong Kong, laying down £10,000 for the business it might bring. There was a

laconic Australian, Ross "Croc" Dunkerton, who is his country's most famous rallyist, and was here as a sort of hired gun to help a wealthy fan to achieve a life dream. There were a couple of brave young Brits, Tim Dean-Smith and Rod Sykes, running the gauntlet on a sponsored wildlife ticket to save the panda.

But whether they were part of that £250,000 a year elite of Scandinavian mercenaries or merely race-mad amateurs, they shared a vivid journey. Very little of the odyssey was comfortable (one co-driver claims to be exporting his mattress from one overnight stop, to start a "Chinese wildlife park" in Britain). But there was not a boring yard.

Ask the mechanic who, during an emergency repair in a ditch, reached for a "fan belt" which hissed at him and wriggled serpentine from his hand. Ask the crew who stood open-mouthed as Chinese urchins took from their pockets pet bluebottles on thread, and proceeded to hold an aerial dogfight. Ask the two British film men who switched off their cameras and plunged into a lake to pull an unconscious crew from an upturned and sinking car. No one else moved, apparently. They thought this merely an aquatic variation of the main event.



Just over the border, China produces its first puzzle. A sign set in just another stretch of beautiful green farmland: "No photographs for 20 kilometres". We were warned to watch and obey such signs. Why this place, with nothing more warlike than a bullock cart in evidence, should be sensitive is odd. Also mildly unfair — considering that every man in the convoy has been captured on video cameras at least a dozen times by unsmiling young uniformed Chinese clearly not making a *Carry On Up The Carburator* comedy.

The first of the special stages at Hui Yang gives proof of Chinese thoroughness. The cars flash through villages empty of humanity. The people have been moved, it is explained, for their safety. Sent where? Someone points to hills outside the village — covered like a football pitch.

Equally eerie is the way the Chinese keep back a sane distance, as though held be-

hind an invisible line. Actually, if you care to bend and look, it is a perfectly visible line — drawn in the dust.

"Chinese people not used to motor cars," says a delightful Miss Chou Chou, "so we have many broadcasts saying what is not safe. Policemen come with sticks, draw lines on ground and say 'you don't step over'. Police is very strict."

"No step over" a line in the dust, 2,375 miles all the way to Peking? Why not, it is pointed out — there is a police or village militiaman stationed every 100 yards.

The rally's first senior to fall is Lars Eric Torp, the promising Swedish driver, who busts an axle on his works Toyota at almost his first pothole. No one has to tell him the penalty. Everyone was reminded again and again before the border "there is no going back... you must carry on to Peking even if you are towed every mile of the way."

Last year Torp was, having blown his engine on the first.

At the end of a second day spent haring through villages often heartbreakingly poor but as picturesque as a plate pattern, Swede Waldegard was leading from two countrymen, with a Finn, Vatanen, fourth; but in three of the first four cars it was a Brit who was sitting in the second seat shouting "It's left for Peking — and watch that flaming buffalo."

It is Miss Chou who first explains why, when cars worth £65,000 halt in villages collectively saving up for a new saddle for the town's mayoral bike, the vehicle is ignored, and every eye turns to the drivers. "Most village people see white people on TV. But not before in colour."

No day that begins at 3.30am, ends at 14. non-stop hours later 500 miles away across two of China's most populated provinces can be other than memorable; yet what is most indelible about day three is what is not seen. In all that endless journey we do not encounter a single saloon car that is not part of our own enterprise: outside its cities China is a carless land.

Even at that bizarre starting hour, the rally has hundreds of its watchers already in their places. The batteries of huge headlights on every car pick up glints from the darkness — not animal eyes, but grinning human teeth.

An episode at lunch. We hunker down in a deserted spot (which nevertheless produces two dozen Chinese from nowhere in as many seconds) and reach for the hot-cans. These are self-heating containers which need only air, pricked by a nail into the outer shell, to produce a steaming meal.

The trick brings a stunned silence. Our audience will accept nothing from us, not a biscuit. But as we drive away the rearview mirror reveals a scramble for the "magic



For the drivers, no turning back; and for the spectators, no stepping over a thin line in the dust all the way to Peking — "Chinese people not used to motor cars"

nails", the winners tearing off with the looks of men who have just invented the wheel, discovered fire. The thought of them in that high, remote village, desperately banging holes in every tin of food they could lay hands on...

The Toyota mechanics had not even missed the bright spanner still clutched in the hand of the 14-year-old dragged from a rice field by a furious adult. But it is clear from the mime that he has stolen the tool. The Toyota men frown and are prepared to leave it at that.

But not the villagers of Nan Chiang. The culprit is perched on a stone and lectured by the man who caught him. And when he runs out of breath or inspiration, another adult takes over. Then another. And another. For over two hours the sobbing youth is lectured about the disgrace he had brought on his community and himself. "He will never again have face," explains an interpreter.

Farmer Lui Xie gives a



Spectator sport: to the Chinese, this was just part of the fun

glimpse of another aspect of Chinese life the rally affects has he ever been in a car? Yes. Well, not exactly — a truck. Its top speed? He thought perhaps 20 mph. What would he say to the speed of these cars, say 125 mph? The figure, translated, goes through the crowd like a shock wave; men cover their faces in mock fear. Mr Xie: "It takes our village truck four days and four nights with two drivers to get

the cheekbones higher, the eyes more slanted. The pretty girls from the south have vanished. And now no one wears anything other than the drab Mao-tunics that were the uniform of China five years ago. Time warp.

Until a few months back this was a "closed" province, denied absolutely to westerners and, apparently, western ideas. Faces stare blankly; and the owners back hurriedly



away if we step too close.

We become the first car to tackle one 100-mile stretch of the route: Hui Yang's comes, circling the globe at zero feet would produce a similar reaction. Chinese in their tens of thousands line a road to peer at the gawwails — white men. We come to one town where, I estimate, 100,000 people wait along its arrow-straight main street. For the first 500 yards our lone vehicle parades past blank, silent stares. Then, embarrassed, we opened the windows and yell "harro". Instantly, grins, yells, waves, jigs and whistles. Liverpool, coming home with the cup, would have been flattered by the next two miles.

By now fatigue is affecting men and metal alike. The 555-sponsored effort to get Blomqvist's Ford home first is being brilliantly led from the driving seat. "We came here equipped for crossing an uninhabited desert," says owner Andy Dawson, an outfit from a Nissan hut in Silverstone taking on the might of Nissan and Toyota. That means a £250,000 budget, 200 items of spares, five trucks, 20 men and 170 tyres.

The last, worst, 400 miles is through the night with everyone now reeling. Yet when the Ford team hear that Blomqvist has come to a halt 10 miles from the finish of a stage, two mechanics pick up tools and start running through the woods. As they reach him, he tries the engine once more. It fires, and he disappears past them in a shower of gravel. But the delay was crucial. His 30 second lead has gone and he finishes third.

The winners are Waldegard and his British co-driver, Fred Gallagher, who comes blaring through an archway of the wall. Triumph for a team that has already won the two other great adventure rallies, the Safari and the Ivory Coast.

"When we first came to China it was like going to Mars," Gallagher says. "It's changing."



The last lap is across the rolling plains to Peking, racing marvellous great black railway

engines along 25-mile straights, steam whistles howling, horns flat-out through villages of 50 houses that have produced 10,000 inhabitants, standing ready to wave four hours before the first competition car is due.

Full guide to the weekend television and radio, page 23

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## TRAVEL 2

## Old Russia with a new pride



Seeing something more of the world's capitals than the conventional sights is the goal of every traveller. In this new series correspondents of *The Times* point to lesser known pleasures of the cities they cover. Mary Dejevsky, who reported from Moscow this summer, found Muscovites happy to share their city

To outsiders, Moscow is a forbidding city. The distances are huge. The Cyrillic script makes street signs indecipherable. The temptation is to stay with your tour guide and stray no further from the hotel lobby than the next street corner.

But Moscow is not unmanageable. It has friendly and walkable corners. Muscovites are no longer as shy of strangers as they were, and westerners are no longer as conspicuous. Taking photographs is now generally risk-free. In the centre, and for everyone who starts and asks for chewing gum there will be dozens who are delighted to practise their English, put you on the right bus and show off their capital.

To sense the pace of Moscow life, stroll slowly down Gorky Street, window-shopping with the crowds. One of the pre-revolutionary city's main shopping streets, it is still a centre of commercial life. With the red brick walls and golden domes of the Kremlin ahead in the distance, you are constantly reminded of old Russia.

Drop into Gastronom No 1 (halfway down on the left hand side as you face Red Square) to see the polished wooden fittings and chandeliers of what used to be Yeliseyev's, the pre-revolutionary grocery shop to the elite. Closer to Red Square, venture down the streets to left and right, which are intact, if dilapidated. 19th-century residential streets. Pushkinskaya ulitsa which runs parallel to Gorky Street is a particularly fine example.

At the end of Gorky Street, you can cross directly into the expanse of Red Square by the underpass. Straight ahead is the fabulous landmark of Moscow, St Basil's Cathedral, with its oriental domes (the interior is newly restored and open to the public).

The pride of post-revolutionary Moscow is the metro, its spacious and highly decorated stations — some marble, some with mosaics and frescoes — compare in their scale to foyers of 1920s skyscrapers in New York. Pay the five

copek (five pence) flat fare, descend by fast-moving escalators, and a wet morning can be spent travelling the metro (the lines are colour coded) and alighting at the more spectacular stations (Komsomolskaya, Kievskaya, Ploshchad revolyutsii).

Nowhere is the contrast between old and new more pointed than in the Arbat area of central Moscow, the old heart of the city. Stary Arbat (metro Arbatnaya) has recently been restored and reopened as a pedestrian precinct. The restoration, a triumph for Moscow's rapidly growing conservationist lobby, has produced a street thronged with portrait painters and lined with interesting small shops selling second-hand books, records and jewellery.

A better bet for snacking than the cafes (which have interminable queues) are the ice cream stalls and fruit juice and biscuit stands. There are also shashlik barbecues, but the price of meat — priced in units of 100 grams — can be very high.

At the end of Stary Arbat, turn right and right again to walk back down Kalinin prospekt, known to Muscovites as the "new Arbat", with its skyscraper blocks set boldly at an angle to the street. Dom mody (fashion house) half way down on the right is the premier Moscow clothes store. Dom knigi (the main bookshop) almost opposite has a special department of political posters on the ground floor; upstairs are postcards, records and sheet music which, like the art books, are good value.

The markets are where the Russian countryside meets the town. The main fruit and vegetable markets — Tsentralny rynek (the Central market) and the Muscovites' favourite, Cherevushkinskiy rynek (metro Universitetskaya, then follow the crowds) — are open Tuesday to Saturday.

Flowers from the Caucasian republics are flown in daily, there are melons from Central Asia, and wizened peasant women in pat-



Marketplace economy: the weekend pet market, Pechilnyy rynek, where commercial instincts so often suppressed come to the fore in the trade of fish, kittens and puppies

terned headscarves selling cottage cheese, honey and wickeware. If you are tempted to buy, however, watch the prices: a kilo of apples out of season could set you back £4 or more.

On Saturdays and Sundays there are two open-air city markets where the often suppressed commercial instincts of Muscovites come to the surface. The pet market, Pechilnyy rynek, is in the eastern suburbs (metro Taganskaya, then take the mini-bus — 15 copek — or a taxi).

Hundreds of people cram into a small and rundown courtyard to trade puppies, kittens, hens, birds of all sorts and tropical fish. There are fine pedigree dogs, festooned with medals, on display for sale.

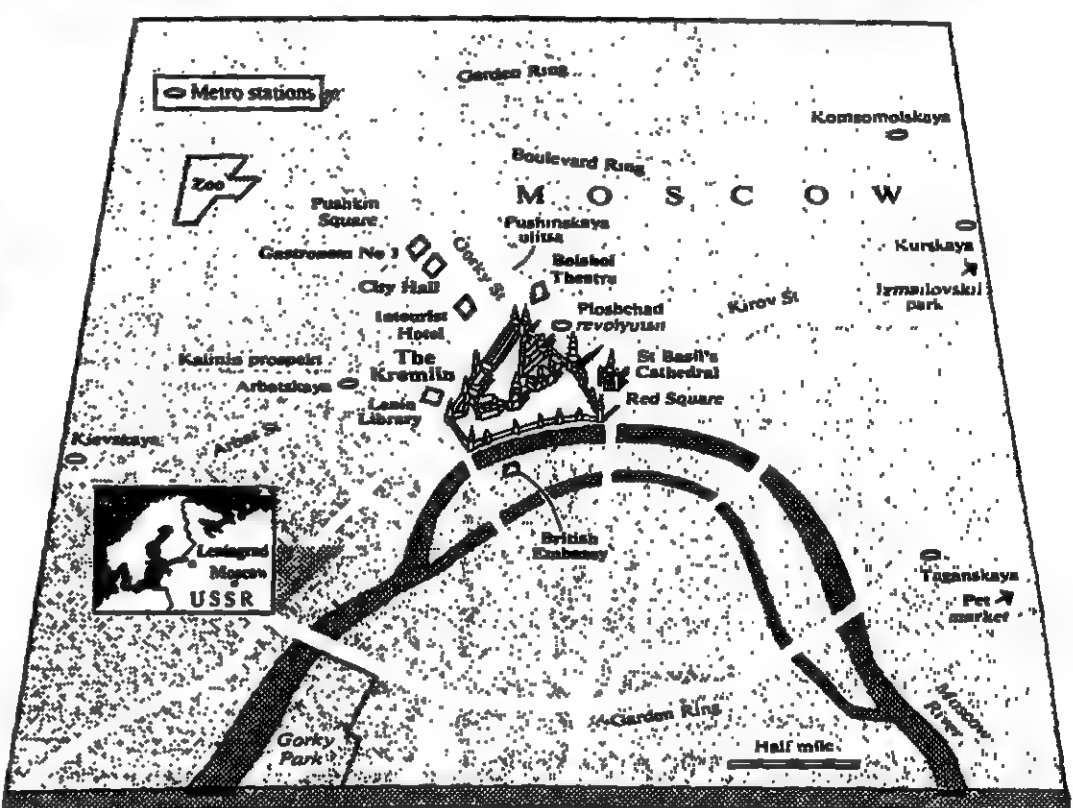
The art market at Izmailovo park (metro Izmailovskiy park, then one stop on the 14 trolleybus, or take a taxi — about 4 roubles from the city centre) is the legal descendant of earlier unofficial art markets. While the quality and prices are variable, the sight of Muscovites on a day out and the picturesque surroundings — once an ecclesiastical estate — make for an unusual afternoon out among Russians.

On a free evening take time out to go to the Arbat restaurant on Kalinin prospekt to see the floor show and Russians enjoying themselves. Pay two roubles admission at the door and ask for a table on the mezzanine. Order champagne (about six roubles) or dry white Georgian wine (much cheaper) — and enjoy the show.

## TRAVEL NOTES

Intourist Moscow, 292 Regent Street, London W1R 6QL (01-631 1252) offers year-round flights at £320. British Airways (01-897 4000) has an excursion fare at £410. Tour operators organizing holidays in Moscow include Sovereign (01-897 4545), Thomson Holidays (01-387 8484), Global (01-637 3333), Cosmos (01-464 3400) and Travelscene (01-466 6411).

A few hints: Souvenirs are better bought in foreign currency shops, but do not wait until the airport — the shops there may be closed. You will need very few roubles (except for taxis, snacks etc). Wear a headscarf in working churches. Keep your documents on you, just in case.



## OUT AND ABOUT

## Murderous mementos

The romantic beauty of Berkeley Castle belies its grisly past. Nigel Andrew roams the battlements

Rose red and grey, the colour of old brocade, the walls and towers of Berkeley Castle have mellowed with time into the most enchanting beauty. To look at it now, you would not think such a building could have been the scene of one of history's most brutal murders. But so it was, of course, when in 1327 Edward III was done to death here by his gaolers.

Oddly the room where this is supposed to have happened imparts no grisly frisson. Reconstructed with a table and chair, a memento mori and a crucifix, it has the air of an apartment in a select retreat house.

This part of the keep is much altered anyway, and it takes a good long stare into the 28ft-deep bottle-dungeon to reawaken some sense of medieval horror. Into this hole would be flung the rotting carcasses of cattle, in the hope that the fumes would slowly asphyxiate the prisoner in the room above — which they didn't in Edward's case. Prisoners of lowlier degree might be flung in, still alive, on top of the carcasses.

The Berkeley involvement in Edward's murder was probably passive, and certainly uncharacteristic of a family whose interests have generally lain more in the hunt and the land than in affairs of state. The castle is still lived in by Berkeleys, though the earldom is now extinct.

From the outside it really is an astonishing building, a great mass of embattled walls and mighty buttresses, which seem almost a part of the cliff on which they stand. Indeed the stones in places support thriving colonies of red valerian. Beneath, a succession of terraced lawns fall to the wide expanse of water meadows which, for defensive pur-



Built for business, but behind the medieval walls Berkeley Castle has an almost homely air

poses, could once be flooded from the nearby Severn. Berkeley Castle was obviously built for business, and yet at the same time it has an overwhelmingly romantic, fairytale air. Inside it is comfortable and domestic, devoted to the arts of living, not of war. The structure is unmistakably that of an ancient castle, with massively thick walls, low doorways, stone arches and huge roofbeams; but the interiors are softened with fine tapestries and carpets, giltwood furniture and quantities of paintings, including a superbly luminous Stubbs.

Though originally a Norman construction, the castle was completely remodelled in the 14th century; and it is the feel of that century that has potentially survived. It is strongest perhaps in the great hall, with its high wooden roof and heraldic stained glass. The ornate screen is a 16th-century survival, comprehensively

pointed with decorative figures, arms and pious exhortations.

The kitchen and buttery remain chunkily medieval, with huge fireplaces and gigantic chopping blocks, pestle and mortar and solid lead sinks — all under a remarkable timber roof. There is also a room-sized game larder, white-tiled from floor to ceiling.

The "Grand Stairs" are really almost homely: this is a castle, not a country villa. At the top are the three lovely state rooms which are the climax of the interior tour — the morning room, converted from a medieval chapel, the long drawing room with its splendid wooden gallery known as the King's Pew, and the small drawing room, a mellow "evening room". Each of these is quite ravishing, and demands a long look.

Returning to the outside, the temptation is to linger for

hours about the purities of the castle, discovering new angles on that magnificent skyline, wandering about the terraced gardens, and enjoying the views.

But do try and leave time for the town of Berkeley. Small, charming and rather decayed, it has a grand medieval church with a detached bell tower in 18th-century "gothic", and the Chantry, which was the home of Edward Jenner, the great vaccinator, and now houses an excellent museum to his memory — don't miss the rustic "Temple of Vaccinia" in the garden. Drinks and a good lunch may be had at the 18th-century Berkeley Arms Hotel.

## OUTINGS

**COLLEGE OF STORYTELLERS GRAND CELEBRITY MUSIC** including the London Gospel Choir, dancing — join in with the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society — and other folk groups. Bar and food. All proceeds to Afghan relief. Tabernacle Community Centre, Powis Square, London W11. Tonight 8pm. Tickets £8.50.

**TRADITIONAL FARM ACTIVITIES:** Period costume, authentic activities and traditional farming techniques in a recreation of early 19th-century life. Talks, wellingtons. Shugborough Park Farm, Shugborough, Milford, near Stafford (0889 881388). Today 12noon-5.30pm, tomorrow 10.30am-5.30pm. Adult £1.50, child 75p. Refreshments and free car park.

**ANGEL AWAKES CANAL:** SUNDAY: Islington Boat Club open day with a rally of boats, exhibition of canal

crafts, charity market, children's entertainers, bands and refreshments. City Road Basin, London EC1. Tomorrow 11.30am-8pm.

**FAMOUS GROUSE NATIONAL CARRIAGE DRIVING CHAMPIONSHIPS:** Ten classes completed for by Britain's top drivers — from single pony to horse tandems and teams. Shops, trade stands, refreshments. Smiths Lawn, Windsor Great Park, Windsor. Today 8.30am-5pm, tomorrow 8am-5pm. Admission £8 per car plus occupants.

**WARGAMES & MODELLING FAIR '87:** Armageddon wargames championships, demonstrations of musketry and medieval combat, displays of military models and uniforms. Refreshments and bar. The Hexagon, Reading, Berkshire. Today, tomorrow 10.30am-5pm. Adult £1.50, child 5-16 £1, under 5s free.

Judy Froshaug

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## DRINK

## Family chain reaction

The village where I grew up boasted Arthur Rackham's as one of its three off-licences. This dark, almost empty shop was where my parents went when their London wine merchant failed to deliver, or when bottles of fizz were required for a last-minute celebration.

But the wine trade has had to change to survive, and this 14-strong, family-run, independent off-licence chain, based in London and Surrey, now offers a decent selection of champagne, claret, burgundy and Iberian peninsula wines topped up with a dozen or two from Australia and California.

Rackham's customers now have the opportunity to join the Vintner Wine Club (VWC) and to enjoy the annual Vintner Wine Festival, tutored tastings and dinners via a School of Wine and Club



Gastronomie, plus special offers, a wine list and a quarterly newsletter. Membership is £12 annually; write to VWC at Winfare House, 5 High Road, Byfleet, Surrey (TW20 1JH) for details or join via an Arthur Rackham's branch.

Best of all VWC members qualify for a 6 per cent or so discount on Rackham's wines, whether you buy a complete case or just a single bottle.

In addition, this month Rackham's is holding a special Bordeaux event with a different claret available for tasting each week in all 14 branches, plus a special offer of 13 bottles for the price of 12 on selected wines. My favourite of these by far, and available for tasting today, is the excellent '83 Chateau Segonzac, a 1st Cote de Blaye claret from directly opposite St Julien. Its rich garnet red colour and Merlot-dominated spicy-oaky fruit is reminiscent of coffee and eucalyptus. At £4.95 a bottle retail, or £4.70 for VWC members, it makes a splendid autumnal red.

Three other fine '83 clarets that also are not included in the Bordeaux promotion but are good buys all the same are a trio of Cordier's second wines from their leading Medoc estates: the '83 Coteau de Talbot from Chateau Talbot, the '83 Sarget de Grand Larose from Grand Larose, and the '83 Prieur de Meyrieu, a cru exceptionnel from St Estephe.

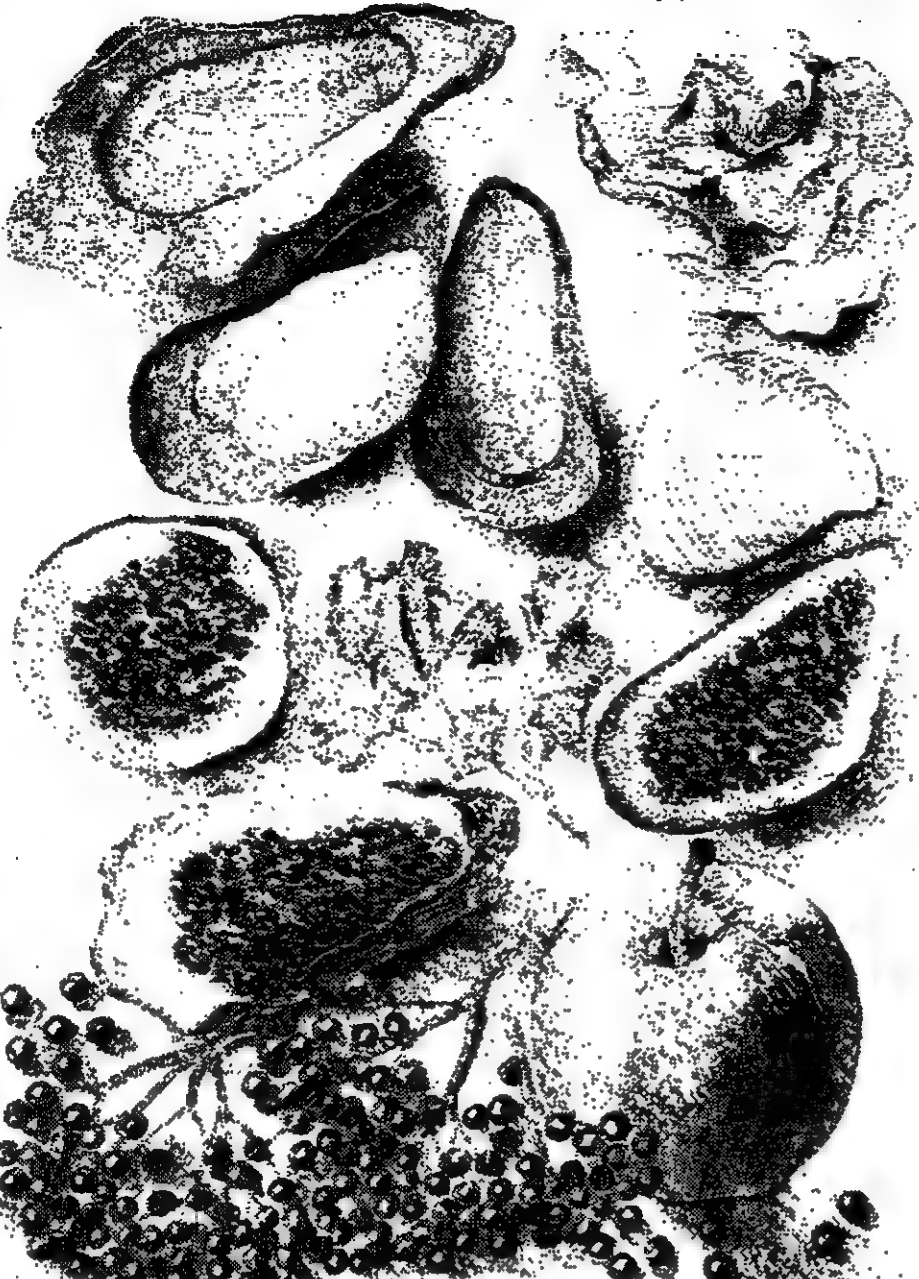
Jane MacQuitty

## THE TIMES COOK

## That was a summer of our content

Inspired by memories of the abundant produce for sale in a Brittany market, Frances Bissell stuffs shellfish and goes apple and blackberry hunting

Doreen Lushington



salt, pepper  
small pinch of cayenne  
pepper

Scrub the shellfish under running cold water. With a firm, short-bladed knife, prise open the shells, cutting through the muscle. Take care not to spill any of the juice, but sieve it into a basin. Mix with the rest of the ingredients to a smooth paste. Discard the top shells and divide the mixture among the dozen shells containing the mussels or oysters. Smooth the surface with the back of a knife.

Arrange the stuffed shells on a baking tray. A layer of salt or sand in the tray will enable you to balance the shells perfectly, but is not essential. Place towards the top of a pre-heated oven at gas mark 7, 220°C/425°F and bake for three or four minutes until the mixture is just bubbling. If you cook them for much longer, the shellfish will become tough.

This next dish is very quick and easy to make. If elderberries are not available, use blackberries, blueberries or, later in the season, cranberries. Buy either four ready prepared duck breasts or two whole ducklings and use the legs in a casserole and the carcass for soup. If you do this, it makes the duck breasts

less of an extravagance.

**Duck Breasts with Elderberries**

Serves 4

4 duck breasts

1/2oz/15g butter, or use a non-stick frying pan

2 shallots, peeled and chopped

4 tablespoons decent red wine

4 tablespoons stock or water

3 tablespoons elderberries

pinch of cinnamon

salt and pepper

Trim any loose sinews and fat from the meat. You can remove the skin or leave it on as you wish, but if you leave it

on, cook that side first and for a little longer than the second side. This will give you crisp, well-done skin without overcooking the duck. Melt the butter in a heavy frying pan, turn the heat up and lay the duck breasts in the pan in one layer. Cook over a high heat for a couple of minutes to seal the meat, then cook on medium heat for a further three or four minutes. Add the shallots to the pan. Turn the meat over and cook it once more on a high heat for two minutes, and then on medium heat for a few minutes more, until the meat is cooked to your liking. I think it is a pity to overcook duck, but some people do not like it served pink.

Remove the duck breasts and keep them warm while you finish the sauce. If the shallots are not yet cooked, continue cooking them on a low heat until soft. Add the wine to the frying pan and swirl it around, scraping up any bits stuck to the bottom of the pan.

Let it cook over a fairly high heat until reduced by half. Then add the stock or water. Cook until syrupy.

Add the elderberries, cinnamon and seasoning to taste. Divide among four heated dinner plates, and serve with the duck breasts. Medallions of venison, lamb or pork fillet can be cooked the same way.

**Apple and Blackberry Pancakes**

Serves 4

4oz/100g plain flour

2 eggs

1oz/25g caster sugar

8fl oz/250ml skimmed milk or milk and water mixed

2 tablespoons beer, soda water or sparkling mineral water

butter for frying pancakes, or non-stick pan

6oz/175g blackberries

1/2pt/75ml water

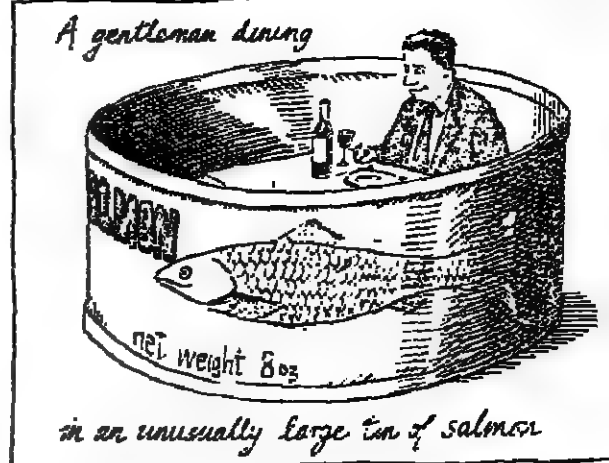
1oz/25g butter

1/2lb/225g peeled and sliced apples

Mix the first four ingredients into a smooth batter and allow to stand for an hour. Just before cooking the pancakes, stir in the beer, soda water or sparkling mineral water to give the batter an extra lightness. You can make the blackberry sauce while the batter is resting. Cook them in water until just tender and rub them through a fine sieve into a saucepan. You may need to sweeten the sauce. Make eight large thin crepes in a heavy frying pan and stack up. Melt the butter and fry the apples until golden. Fold a generous spoonful of apple into each crepe, fold loosely, and serve on heated plates with some of the blackberry sauce.

## EATING OUT

Frances Meadey



A gentleman dining in an unusually large tin of salmon

## Changing for dinner

Jonathan Meades discovers that food can be high fashion, but you never know when the styles might change

Monsieur Thompson's conducts itself rather like a garment business at the tense end of the game where each season the range is restyled. There are of course many restaurants which do something of the sort, but none seems to respond to fashion's dictates with such alacrity and such jumpiness as this prettyish place.

The changes of cooking seem to have been achieved in lurches rather than by any sort of gentle development. You never really know what you're going to get. The time before last I came here, one summer luncheon, I ate an irreproachable piece of beef flank — the cut called *onglet* — with a wine and shallot sauce.

Last week however things were less than smooth. Maybe the chef was off that evening, like the first three wines I ordered — I don't mean that they were corked, merely that they were not available: their lack of availability being announced with a shrug and a grunt. Maybe the kitchen made a genuine mistake in serving the metallic-tasting end of a tired terrine of foie gras, but maybe it didn't — and even the replacement from a patently fresher preparation was no more than ordinary. Which was about the mark for the other dishes: scallops with a nice butter sauce and a redundant garnish of button mushrooms and unpeeled tomato; a tiny piece of beef announced as having been cooked in "pot au feu" in a broth, but no such thing, and served with tasteless morsels; calf's kidney with a pistou, which is evidently house argot for pieces of burnt garlic; vegetables notable for their number rather than their quality.

The sweets cannot have been poorer than the cheeses; certainly the truffles served with coffee were the best part of an otherwise unremarkable meal. Dinner with one aperitif, two digestifs and a passable Pinot Noir from Burgundy was £72.

One suspects that not a great deal has changed in the 21 years since Chez Moi was established at the less raffish end of W11. Its appearance has been determined by a discriminate and perhaps rather theatrical eye. The walls are pink going on orange, so one might be eating inside a particularly tasteful and unusually large tin of salmon.

Which sort of salmon is definitely not used in the delicious and delicate tartare of that fish that is one of the more "modern" dishes on the otherwise mostly unmodish menu. As well as that salmon, which is prepared with capers and olive oil, I ate a rich dish of hare in a dark brown sauce that certainly included fruit and maybe chocolate; this was most enjoyable, not least for being served in the old way without accompanying vegetables.

Among the daily changing dishes was what I take to be a French borrowing from Russia: this is a sort of croquette called *kromeski*, which comprises pork, hard-boiled egg, the liver of (presumably) hare and pickled fruit, deep fried and served with a garlicky tomato sauce. The sweets are, like most of that which comes before them, generously served and uninhibited by calorific embarrassment: there was a smashing chocolate truffle cake in whose depths were to be found fruits that had been steeped in liquor, and there was a sensational lemon tart which is perhaps not to be lightly undertaken. The service is genuinely French, professional, formal, sometimes sluggish, mostly friendly: the wine waiter is notably on the ball. With a half of St Veran and a half of Red Meursault and one kir the bill was £69.

Monsieur Thompson's, 29 Kensington Park Road W11 (01 727 9957); 12.30-2.30pm and 7.30-10.45pm Mon to Sat. Chez Moi, 1 Addison Avenue W11 (01 803 8267); 7.11.30pm Mon to Sat.

## IN THE GARDEN

## Success of a double act

Francesca Greenoak talks to two women whose books have helped shape garden design in the Eighties

Tracing the origins of style is never a precise business. All of a sudden several people seem to be doing the same thing at once, having come to it in their own way — as if there were something in the air.

Two rather redoubtable women who have had a place in shaping the gardens of the Eighties, as both practitioners and writers, are Alvide Lees-Milne and Rosemary Verey. They have already edited two books consisting of descriptions of notable modern gardens, written by the owners themselves and on Monday a third, *The New Englishwoman's Garden*, is published by Chatto & Windus (£16.95).

The two editors work together well, partly it seems by adopting complementary roles. Mrs Lees-Milne, brisk

smart, challengingly disputatious, lays claim to intuitiveness: "I can't remember names the way Rosemary does", and unconventionality: "I do all my garden design from my bedroom window."

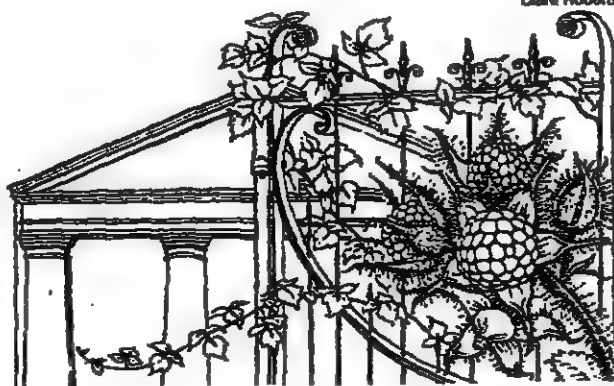
Her passion for gardening began in 1953 when her first visit to Vita Sackville-West at Sissinghurst made her feel she had discovered "what real gardening was all about" —

and she began with fresh jeans, first at Alderley Grange and now at Badminton.

Mrs Verey, gentle, studious, knows her garden history through and through and has been known to say that you can't understand English gardening unless you know English history. Her garden at Barnsley House, however, is full of enchanting effects which are purely inspirational.

She began gardening seriously about 25 years ago when her children were away at school and when, she says, "I got bored with hunting and began to study old gardening books and herbals."

In fact, the taste and perceptions of the women are remarkably similar. They acknowledge that over the years they have learned from



Barnsley beauty: Rosemary Verey's Japanese wineberry

each other. Alvide Lees-Milne often buys some of the unusual plants introduced at Barnsley House for her garden at Badminton; Rosemary Verey adopted her friend's useful practice of having paths behind borders.

Both use box to great effect, as "punctuation marks within the garden" which is how they regard the low hedges, pyramids and roundels. Shaped bushes of the dwarf box

(*Buxus sempervirens* Suffruticosa) are notoriously expensive but it is possible to grow them yourself, trimming them to shape each June with a more gentle clipping in late summer. Small plants bought now will yield a number of cuttings which can be taken now or next March, and can be grown on in a cold frame, and planted in situ when they have rooted (for edging place about 4in apart).

Tankards, 1/2 acre garden, island beds, autumn colour; one charge admits to both; 2-6pm.

Suffolk: St Stephens Cottage, Spixhall, 2m N of Halesworth; 1 acre, new bog, herb, and white garden; 10am-5pm; also by appointment all year.

Wiltshire: Floors Castle, Kelsco; large gardens, children's playground; P. open until September 24, 9.30am-5pm.

Hereford and Worcester: Bradon Pound, Ashton-under-Hill; fine trees, shrubs, steep bank of heathers, junipers, ground cover with annuals, shrubs, roses; 2-5.30pm.

Roy Hay

## GARDENS TO VISIT

except Sunday 2-5pm, until mid-October.

**TOMORROW** Nottinghamshire: Mill Hill House, Eiston Lane, East Stoke, 5m S of Newark on A46, turn E on Eiston Lane; 1/2 acre plantsman's garden, mixed borders, alpines, shade plants, vegetables; 2-6pm; also open by appointment daily until end of September (E. of Stoke 460).

Avon: Two gardens at Burrington, 12m S of Bristol, 1m off A38, 3m S of Bristol Airport; Bourne House, 8 acres, paddocks, stream, water lilies, trees, shrubs, herbaceous, roses.

Shropshire: Burford House Gardens, 1m W of Tenbury Wells, 400 yards S of A456; flowering shrubs, herbaceous, and the National Collection of Clematis; 11am-5pm daily.

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## THE ARTS

## Dylan as deity

Reverence is a great barrier to understanding, as *Getting to Dylan* (BBC1) the first of a new *Omnibus* series, demonstrated. Bob Dylan's divine status in the media community, which is vastly enhanced by his disinclination to give interviews, made fools of all those who tried to coax him into behaving as a proper rock idol should.

The programme was based on Dylan's role in the forthcoming film *Hearts of Fire*, which commenced with a press conference. "Why are you so

## TELEVISION

modest? Why are you pretending to be inadequate?" started a *Sunday Times* journalist infuriated by the god's inability to talk in quotable quotes. The photographers asked Dylan to take off his dark



Dylan: object of worship

glasses for a few shots. "Oh, c'mon," he muttered.

It was probably unconsciously that the film became a meditation on the nature of fame as the crew trailed from location to location, hopefully waiting for the deity to grant them an interview. To kill time, they talked to the director, the late Richard Marquand; they ignored the other rock luminaries in the film but asked Rupert Everett why he was doing the movie. "Because Christophe Lambert turned it down and I'd do *Coronation Street* to work with Bob," was the succinct reply.

Finally they were admitted to the divine presence. The programme's producer doubling as interviewer, Christopher Sykes, unflinchingly presented himself in a foolish light in the awesome audience. Dylan was mildly defensive, perfectly straightforward and resolutely without pretension. His reward for resisting the postures required of the famous seemed to be spiritual integrity and nourishing personal relationships. There is, of course, a Dylan song, "Trust Yourself", which already says it all and to which he patiently referred us.

Celia Brayfield

The real Booker contest will be among the publishers this year, writes Bryan Appleyard



Past winners who could well be in the running again: From left, Thomas Keneally, William Golding, V. S. Naipaul, Fay Weldon and Anita Brookner.

## Place your bets . . .

You may think it is the novels that count in the Booker Prize short list, to be announced on Wednesday. Forget it. This year, more than ever, it is the delicate network of sensibilities of the agents, authors and publishers. For, whoever wins, the 1987 Booker is about to go down as the contest between Booker McConnell PLC and the whole fiction-publishing industry.

The reason is the curious structure of our most profitable and fraught artistic award. This is its 20th year. How it began is a problem in itself. One version says Ian Fleming suggested it to the international trading company in the late Sixties. Booker was making money out of authors' royalties and Fleming felt the company ought to give something back to fiction. Another version says that Tom "you can quote me" Maschler of Jonathan Cape thought of the idea.

Either way, Booker now gives £15,000 to the winning author, who can also expect additional royalties from an increase in sales of the winning novel of between 35,000 and 100,000 copies.

Winning the Booker counts, but the problem is how to win it. In the past, the method of identifying entries has involved publishers submitting four novels and a "2nd XI" list of other potential contenders. The judges read the four and call in any of the 2nd XI that catch their eye.

This year it has been different. The "1st XI" list has been reduced to three and, apparently, not a single additional book has been called in. The reason is a letter written to publishers by Michael Caine, chairman of Booker, in January.

Caine said: "I am getting increasingly concerned both at

the publicity given to publishers entering their second eleven books in the sure knowledge that the judges will call in the first eleven, and at the growing reluctance of a number of potential judges to serve because of the high overall total of books to be read."

He wanted publishers only to submit in their main list those books they thought were serious contenders. In saying this he was taking on none other than Maschler. Over 19 years, Maschler had evolved quite specific Booker tactics. His 1st XI would be Cape's real 2nd XI and his real winners would be in the 2nd XI which he knew he could rely on the judges to call in.

In this way, Maschler would effectively submit six or seven Cape books for the prize. For a publisher, the charm of this method is that it reduces the number of late authors and agents he would have to face. The list of books submitted is annually leaked to the trade magazine *The Bookseller* and immediately afterwards publishers have to soothe all the

wounded egos of those they have not submitted.

Maschler is unrepentant. His tactics are based on the view that the Booker system is unfair to big, serious fiction publishers like Cape and will not necessarily produce the most deserving winner.

He explained: "In a year we have, say, six or seven contenders." Some publishers have one or none. It is ridiculous that they should be allowed to put forward as many books as we. Cape, he pointed out, is one of half a dozen serious fiction publishers in the country. Why should that put the company at a disadvantage? If, he warned, Booker persists in this policy "they could spoil the prize".

Unfortunately for Maschler, his stand is not supported by other publishers. Matthew Evans, chairman of Faber & Faber, replied to Caine's January letter with a suggestion that the organizers of the

competition — the Book Trust — should call the publishers' bluff. "I think," he wrote to Caine, "that perhaps the only reason why publishers use the device you describe in your letter is to keep authors and literary agents happy."

Evans's point was that authors regarded being submitted in the first place as the award of a mini-Booker Prize and the system of two XIs removed the responsibility from publishers and made life harder for the judges. No titles, Evans suggested, should therefore be called in.

And that seems to be what has happened. This year's judges — the novelist Alan Massie, the Channel 4 newscaster Trevor McDonald, the critic Selina Hastings and the IBA's director of radio, John Thompson, under the chairmanship of the crime writer P. D. James — have had to read around 90 novels, compared with the 120-plus in previous years. Attempts by individual judges to call in other titles, such as James Buchan's *Davy Chadwick*,

have run into blank refusals from the committee as a whole. For Maschler, this represents a betrayal of the whole concept of the prize. The idea is to find the best of those submitted by publishers.

In the event it looks as though this year Maschler may have been caught out. He is dutifully keeping quiet about the contents of Cape's 1st and 2nd XIs, but obvious contenders from his list are Doris Lessing, Ian McEwan, Brian Moore, Anita Brookner, Russell Hoban and Lisa St Aubin de Teran.

In the meantime a total of seven previous Booker winners have books out this year — Brookner (*A Friend from England*), Iris Murdoch (*The Book and the Brotherhood*), William Golding (*Close Quarters*), Bernard Rubens (*Our Father*), V. S. Naipaul (*The Enigma of Arrival*), Thomas Keneally (*The Playmaker*) and Stanley Middleton (*After A Fashion*). There are also strong contenders from Peter Ackroyd (*Chatterton*), J. G. Ballard (*The Day of Creation*), William Boyd (*The New Confessions*), and Fay Weldon (*The Heart and Lives of Men*).

Attempts at forecasting based on the composition of the jury lead to the possibility of a fairly conservative selection — even given James as chairman, that this might be the year for a genre novel to triumph at last — perhaps Ruth Rendell, for instance, writing as Barbara Vine with *A Fatal Inversion*. "I think," an anonymous member of the jury says, "we'll come up with a sensible choice that people will actually want to read." On the whole, though, betting on three cherries in Caesar's Palace is probably more susceptible to rational analysis.

(The Times Newspapers Ltd 1987)

## HISTORY OF BOOKER PRIZEWINNERS AND PUBLISHERS

Year	Author	Title	Publisher
1969	P. H. Newby	Something to Answer For	Faber & Faber
1970	Bernice Rubens	The Elected Member	Eyre & Spottiswoode
1971	V. S. Naipaul	In a Free State	Andre Deutsch
1972	John Berger	G	Weidenfeld & Nicolson
1973	J. G. Farrell	The Siege of Krishnapur	Weidenfeld & Nicolson
1974	Nadine Gordimer	The Conservationist	Cape
1975	Ruth Praver Jhabvala	Heat and Dust	Cape
1976	David Storey	Savilla	Cape
1977	Paul Scott	Staying On	Heinemann
1978	Iris Murdoch	The Sea, The Sea	Chatto & Windus
1979	Penelope Fitzgerald	Offshore	Collins
1980	William Golding	Rites of Passage	Faber & Faber
1981	Salman Rushdie	Midnight's Children	Cape
1982	Thomas Keneally	Schindler's Ark	Hodder & Stoughton
1983	J. M. Coetzee	Life & Times of Michael K	Sackler & Warburg
1984	Anita Brookner	Hotel du Lac	Cape
1985	Karl Huysen	The Bone People	Hodder & Stoughton
1986	Kingsley Amis	The Old Devils	Hutchinson

## Samurai at gates of Glamis

## THEATRE

Macbeth  
Lyttelton

Some 20 years ago, the late Liam Miller directed a Dublin production of Yeats's *The Dreaming of the Bones* in the Japanese manner; it being his opinion that this fable of two royal murderers (with strong echoes of the Macbeths) whose ghosts are condemned to a perpetual re-enactment of their crime, marked a perfect point of convergence between the Western imagination and the Japanese Noh drama.

I doubt whether any of this experiment found its way to Yukio Ninagawa, but his production of *Macbeth* — which reaches the Lyttelton after its triumphant 1985 appearance in Edinburgh — translates Miller's vision into a majestically accomplished fact.

Kappa Senoh's setting is a Buddhist shrine attended by two ancient women who roll back the doors, releasing the spirits of the dead, and sit placidly eating as the eternal story unfolds, covering their eyes and ears at passages they find too painful to experience.

The shrine is further protected by a semi-transparent latticed wall through which we get a distorted first view of the witches, and the all-important image of a cherry tree whose white blossom drifts delicately down as a forecast of the very start of mortality and bloodshed to come.

The production has three depths of focus: for stage reality; dream-like glimpses through the lattice work; and the full depth of the stage where the main action is played out in 16th century samurai costume.

Ninagawa's art is largely one of transition and surprise: association; switching between point-blank and long-distance view points; and setting horrendously violent events within a delicately lyrical environment. The purpose is not simply to shock the spectator into attention. It is rather to place a particular story in the context of eternity; so that a present tense action takes on the pathos of time long passed.

The prevailing atmosphere is one of intense melancholy; generated partly by Masato Kaji's re-scoring of Faure and Samuel Barber, and of Baroque dances which proceed gravely amid the sound of thunder and temple gongs.

A non-Japanese speaker is on uncertain ground in judging the quality of the Shakespearean acting. Certain rigid conventions apply. Messengers always speak at high speed and in evident terror for their lives. Kings (including the saintly Duncan) throw their vocal weight about. And the principals repeatedly respond to major turning points in the action in tones that give precious little away. There is, nevertheless, a fearsome change in Tsukayama's Macbeth from the brisk warrior to the black-robed tyrant who assumes the armoured throne. Far more emotionally shocking is the change that overtakes Komaki Kurihara as his wife — who begins by using all the arts of submission and allure to get her way; only later to be seen hurling away her mirror and make-up once the penalties of the killing have started driving them apart.

For once, you see the Macbeths in separate distress, before they come together and put on a display of confidence. In the sleep walking scene, a terrifyingly alert Kurihara arrives on the stage — her candle walking through the colonnades — making up long since discarded, and embarking on the hand-washing speech with the glacial vibrato of an unappeased ghost straight from the Noh drama.

When we next see Macbeth it is in the centre of a ring of candle flame, delivering the "Tomorrow" speech as he cradles the dress of his dead wife. In direct Shakespearean terms, this is a sentimental misreading. In terms of this production, it is one of the magic points where present and memory coincide.

The central theme of deception is also marvellously explored through multi-faceted, from which, Ninagawa continues to extract surprises throughout the evening. Viewed through the transparent walls, objects and figures take on a glamour which vanishes when directly exposed.

Macbeth himself bears a charmed life for as long as he remains within the dream territory, but is doomed once he faces MacDuff on the naked stage. The greatest single image comes at the moment — before his defeat — when the lattice parts and, for the first time, we get an unobstructed view of the cherry tree, dazzlingly white, shedding its fatal blossom on him.

Irving Wardle

## Fishing for Bizet's pearls

Philip Prowse is setting the stage for the ENO's new *Pearl Fishers*, but he has no illusions about the dramatic worth of the 'Mills & Boon' opera

In the Rosebery Avenue days Bizet's *The Pearl Fishers* was a distinctly popular item in the ENO repertoire. Perhaps it was because the famed duet used to roll up regularly on *Housewives' Choice*, usually sung by Björing and Merrill. Perhaps we were less demanding then about the dramatic content of our operas. Certainly the plot devised by Carré and Cormon of the rivalry between Zurga (boss of Ceylon's pearl fishers) and Nadir (pearl fisher turned hunter) for the favours of the chaste priestess Leila is no masterpiece.

Whatever the cause, *The Pearl Fishers* fell out of favour. Tonight's new production will be its first performance at the Coliseum. The ENO has turned to Philip Prowse to do the staging, his first for the company although he did design *Don Giovanni* here for Jonathan Miller. Some time ago the name of John Copley was mooted for this piece, so did Prowse choose *The Pearl Fishers* for his first London opera or was it the other way round?

"I chose me." The answer is characteristically laconic, honest and brief. Some directors pretend to find no blemishes in the work they are currently concerned with. Not Philip Prowse. "You can scarcely claim that *Pearl Fishers* opens the door on to Freud. It is rather the Mills & Boon of its time. If E. Phillips Oppenheim had written about the Indian Ocean then he might have turned out something like this."

So does he intend to elevate it to the level of Collins, say, or Heinemann?

"I don't think we can talk in publishing terms. Let's say that I've introduced a European element to reflect the soigné, graceful style of Bizet's score. I start with what I hear and then I try to make it real to me. The composer or the playwright has created a world, peopled it, devised its laws. It is not his job to visualize it, but mine. And I should add that I am not interested in total subjugation of self."

So Monday's audience will find that Prowse places *Pêcheurs* in a 19th century context as he did with *Aida* for Opera North last year, which turned out to be as big a

success as Gilbert Deffe's similar attempt for Scottish Opera this week emerged as cold turkey. But will the designs reflect life in old Ceylon before the Tamils became troublemakers?

"I'm afraid Ceylon, old or new, is totally unreal to me. Do you think that Bizet was interested in it? No, he saw a place where women were soles of pleasure and wrote music to match. The sets are based on India, which has a much greater visual tradition. How-



Philip Prowse: "I'm afraid Ceylon is totally unreal to me"

ever, true perhaps to the spirit of E. Phillips Oppenheim I will promise you a reference to Bette Davis."

Philip Prowse spent the first part of his life as a designer, working virtually non-stop for the Citizen's Theatre in Glasgow. It was not until 1973 that he decided to direct as well. The trademarks are often walls and buildings in sombre colours, grey frequently preferred, which stretch the full height of the stage. Man is cut down to size by his surround-

ings. Prowse regards himself as "an architectural designer — I don't really understand nature."

Opera came to him professionally quite late. While he was at the Slade he haunted the upper reaches of Covent Garden. "Christoff... Calas... Gobbi. They seemed to be there every night, so that was where you went for excitement. Then there were the Zeffirelli productions, which to me were a revelation, especially Lucia, which was absolutely true to itself. You see Franco begins with how it sounds."

When the Prowse base moved to Glasgow his opera going declined and it was not until 1982 that he tried his hand at directing it. The choice was a strange one: Handel's *Tamerlano* for the WNO. Prowse claimed that he was given it because it is rare among Handel operas in having no comic relief whatsoever. He responded by covering the stage with the victims of war, who might have come from his beloved Webster and Tourneur. There was a pervading feeling of malevolence and disregard for human life that was totally Jacobean.

Since then most of his lyric work has been for Opera North. Apart from that *Aida* there has been a *Threepenny Opera*, which he admits to being rather pleased with, and Richard Strauss's *Daphne*, which he, to use his own words, "totally screwed up".

He is in his early fifties, remarkably well preserved, with eyes that constantly promise mischief and provocation. It is right in character that he describes the list of operas that he would like to direct, left with the general administrator of Opera North, as "very esoteric and well laden with elaborate melodramas". For one whose love of the theatre was first inspired by the Brook Measure for Measure at Stratford and Third Programme broadcasts of Jacobean tragedy, personal taste has not changed too much over the years. A reasonable forecast is that when Philip Prowse has finished with the shores of Sri Lanka he will turn his attention to the Venice Lagoon and stage *La Gioconda*.

John Higgins

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**THE ARTS THIS AUTUMN ON CHANNEL 4**

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As the fourth bout of the Kasparov-Karpov marathon approaches, I shall be giving some examples of play by the two which highlight their particular strengths. This game, from the days when Kasparov was storming his way towards the world title, shows him at his brilliant and dynamic best.

White: Kavalek; Black: Kasparov.

King's Indian Defence, Bughojno 1982.

1 e4 g6 2 Nc3 Bg7  
3 d4 Nf6 4 e4 d5  
5 Nf3 Bxg3 6 Bxg3 Nf6  
7 d5 Nf6 8 Bxg3 Nf6  
9 Nf3 Nf6 10 Bxg3 Nf6  
11 Bf3 Nf6 12 Nf4 Qe7  
13 g5 Nf6

A typical Kasparov bolt from the blue.

14 0-0 was relatively best, to which Kasparov would have responded 14... g5.

14... Nd3+ 15 Ke2 f4 16 Bg2 Ng3 17 Ng3 f4

In spite of the bombardment, White should still be able to hang on for a draw with best play.

18 Nf3 Ng4 19 Rf1 Rf8 20 Nf7

Kavalek misses his only chance. 20 Bc3! just holds as Black has nothing better than 20... Bh6 to weaken the f2 square. 21 Bxh6 Bxh6+ 22 Rxf3 Rxf3 23 Kxf3 Qf6+ 24 Kf2 Qf2+ 25 Kh3 Qf3 26 Kh2 and a draw is the best that Black can achieve.

26... Qf1

21 Bc3 Bf3+ 22 Kd2 Rxf3 Qxf3+ and 23... Qxh1.

22... Qd7 23 Rhg1 Qh3 24 Bxh3 Bxh3 25 Rf3+ Nf4 26 Rxf3 Qf3 27 Kf3 Nf1

White resigns.

28 Bxc1 Qxg1 is devastating.

Kasparov-Karpov IV starts in Seville on October 12. Look out for regular on-the-spot reports in *The Times*.

Raymond Keene

Mentor  
to the  
masses

## PAPERBACKS

The Translator's Art, edited by William Radice and Barbara Reynolds (Penguin Classics, £5.95)

Festschrifts often fall short of conveying to the outside world the particular character and contribution made by the person so celebrated; so it is a joy to find in *The Translator's Art* not only an extraordinarily telling evocation of Betty Radice, but also the very sort of intellectual discussion she herself relished so greatly.

This admirable collection of essays is, like her, both scholarly and approachable, deeply serious but with a lightness of spirit that characterized all her work and her relationships. Seventeen translators who worked with her between 1964 and 1985 at Penguin Classics have contributed their ideas about the art they shared with her, and almost every one personally acknowledges the debt owed to this remarkable woman.

To many of these, and to all those who saw only her energy and cheerfulness, the personal pain and professional stresses she surmounted will come as a surprise, and that is surely as she would have wished. But it is fitting that this book should commemorate the complete

woman and not just the scholar/translator.

William Radice, her son and part-editor of this act of *pietas*, sums up her peculiar quality. "She showed that translation is not just a matter of handling words and meanings; it requires deep imaginative insight into the person whose words one is translating. The sympathy she could feel for those figures from the past was a truly feminine sort of sympathy, and it was of course the same sympathy that she extended to friends and colleagues."

The academic and commercial success of Penguin Classics is publishing history, and was due in large measure to the calibre of translators recruited by Betty Radice and ever afterwards bound by ties of affection and respect.

Wendy Doniger O'Flaherty, writing on translating Sanskrit myths (let no one make the mistake of thinking that "classics" to Radice meant only the Latin and Greek she had studied) pays tribute to the wisdom that showed her it was snobbish and naive not to realize that people in airports as well as scholars wanted the chance to read the world's greatest literature, and had as much right to have it well translated.

Testifying to Betty Radice's success in this undertaking are Arthur Cooper on the oldest Chinese poetry and Jeffrey Gantz on the *Mabinogion* as well as such stalwarts as Michael Grant and Philip



Vellacott on Latin prose and Greek tragedy. No-one who approached the continuing need for personal reinterpretation of the past should miss this fine collection.

It is a cruel irony that such a stimulating and learned book should be published just as the Education Secretary is proposing a centralized curriculum for schools which, if implemented, would effectively destroy much of what Radice devoted herself to preserving. She herself is irreplaceable as editor and mentor, but the cry of "When comes such another?" takes on a new poignancy if the learning that made her what she was and opened her to the doors of such a wide variety of cultures is to be dismissed as being of minor importance to rising generations.

When Radice declared: "I myself begin as a common reader," she was not being unduly modest, although modesty was one of her most endearing characteristics; she

simply saw herself as the fortunate recipient of a true and balanced education which had turned her into "an intellectually curious person who did not claim to know very much about Indian literature" but who wanted to do so and possessed the academic framework to encompass it.

Anyone reading the perceptive and moving memoirs that open this book will be struck by Betty Radice's humanity; moving on through the translators' essays he will be astonished at the breadth of learning she acquired to put her on a critical level with scholars of so many disciplines.

Surely it is no coincidence that the study of the traditional "classics", Latin and Greek, has for so long been known as the humanities. If a classical education can produce people of the calibre of Betty Radice, we must fight to the last ditch to defend it.

Isabel Raphael

## BOOKS IN BRIEF

● A Bit of a Do, by David Nobbs (Methuen, £2.95).

The door-knocker tycoon and the dentist's wife get it together at their children's wedding reception in *A Bit of a Do*. The small-town aspirant business circle of moderately prosperous, happily married, 2.2 children families abandon routine Sunday (three car) car washes in scandalized sympathy.

David Nobbs, creator of *Reginald Perrin*, magnificently mocks the falls and rises in a society where money maketh man, and manners are the root of all evil. Set over six public functions, including the Angling Club Christmas Party and the crowning of Miss Frozen Chicken (UK), estranged neighbours keep up with the Wongs and the Complacencies in the increasingly complicated relationships of two families.

The behaviour that emerges under social pressure is very funny, and very sad. What can an ex-door-knocker tycoon say to his ex-wife at his ex-lover's wedding breakfast?

● The Bay of Silence, by Lisa St Aubin de Terán (Pavane, £2.95).

Materialism is the last concern of the beautiful-people couple in *The Bay of Silence*. Rosalind, an actress, and William, a graphic designer, together have all the trappings of wealth. And possibly little else. They have returned to the Italian Riviera after 13 years, driven by a paranoia of what will happen to them if anyone finds out about their dead baby. The baby is oddly unreal, the image of a "Christlike" man who became Rosalind's lover during the honeymoon.

In the author's favourite device, William and Rosalind remember the past, trying to piece together what went wrong. The forked narration emphasizes the distance between them in a tale that makes of the ordinary something quite disconcerting.

Sarah Edworthy

LITERARY  
EDITOR'S  
SELECTION

FICTION  
Dante, Mr Disraeli, by Caryl Brahms & S.J. Simon (Hogarth, £4.95) Reissue of the classic, hilarious, Victorian burlesque, featuring Queen Victoria, Harpo Marx, Princess Zara the Human Cannon Ball, Spencer Faggot (William) and not forgetting poor Dizzy, getting it wrong yet again.

Mud in Your Eye, by Richard Ingrams & John Wells (André Deutsch, £2.50) Further satirical letters to Dear old Bill.

Pizzini's Family, by Richard Condon (Arrow, £2.95) Lively thriller with sense of humour: one long Mafia joke.

The House in Clew Street, by Mary Lavin (Virago, £4.95) Family saga about the tribulations of trying to escape from an Irish Catholic upbringing.

The Real Life of Alejandro Mayta, by Mario Vargas Llosa, translated by Alfred MacAdam (Faber, £3.95) Technically brilliant portrait of a hopeless Peruvian revolutionary.

NON-FICTION  
Period Piece, by Gwen Raverat (Faber, £3.95) Enchanting childhood memories of golden Cambridge a century ago.

The History of the Countryside, by Oliver Rackham (Dent, £8.95) The full story of Britain's landscape written with scholarship, humanity and humour.

The Last Days of the Beebe, by Michael Leapman (Coronet, £3.50) Updated, gossipy account of our Byzantine Corporation.

The New Oxford Book of Eighteenth Century Verse, chosen and edited by Roger Lonsdale (Oxford, £6.95) Important rediscovery of many forgotten, unexpected voices, who give us a quite new definition of 18th-century poetry.

The Rise of the Novel, by Ian Watt (Hogarth Press, £3.95) Influential study of Defoe, Richardson, Fielding, founding fathers of our most popular literary form.

THE TIMES  
ARTS DIARYA disaster  
averted

The recent sentencing of officials from Chernobyl to 10 years' hard labour caused artistic anxiety at the Royal Shakespeare Company, which is to transfer its searing production of *Sarcophagus* to the Mermaid Theatre on October 7. Written by Vladimir Gubarev, science editor of *Pravda* and first observer at the disaster, the semi-documentary play seemed in danger of being overtaken by reality.

But a lengthy telephone discussion via a Russian translator between director Jude Kelly and Gubarev, currently overseeing *Sarcophagus* in Los Angeles, dispelled the consternation.

Jude explained: "Although it is about Chernobyl, it relates to other accidents, so its relationship to reality doesn't need to be too specific."

## Ancient echo

According to 17th-century traveller Thomas Coryat, musical celebrations for Venice's Feast of San Rocco in 1608 "did even ravish and supply all those strangers that never heard the like". Now the like is to be heard again at the Queen Elizabeth Hall on October 29, when the Gabrieli Consort and Players gather together as part of the Early Music Centre Festival seven organs, 12 sackbuts, four cornets, strings, lutes and 20 singers to recreate the fabulous music.

Two new musicals could soon be seen in the West End penned by an actor combining the stage, visual art and music. Stephen Boxer, now appearing in *Portraits*, William Douglas Home's play about Augustus John, spends his daytime composing. His musical version of the *Decameron* has already been mounted at Southampton and another, written with David Powall, takes its inspiration from *The Trumpet Major*.

## The next act

London's Bush Theatre, closed by fire earlier this year, plans to reopen on October 21.

In the meantime, fundraising continues. The Bush is to receive the proceeds of a performance on September 30



Hunnycutt and Gascoine of a play first seen on its stage. When *I Was a Girl I Used To Scream And Shout*, now at the Whitehall, Alan Rickman, Jill Gascoine, Mel Smith, Gayle Hunnicutt and Susan Hampshire are expected at a charity reception afterwards.

## Foundlings

Amazing what they find at the ICA. On Monday there is a cinema programme celebrating "found footage"... bits from cutting-room floors. From September 29 "found sounds" and "found fragments" called in "Dunginess, of all places, help create a small opera entitled *The Desert In The Garden*".

Lynda Murdin

## BRIDGE

## Slide to defeat

The British women's team were firm favourites to win the title at the European Championships in Brighton last month, although it was anticipated that both Italy and France would be dangerous challengers.

But after two days Britain was in 13th place, and the Cassandras were already shaking their heads. After 10 rounds, however, a splendid charge had moved them to third, only 10 victory points behind France and two behind Italy.

With three rounds to play, Britain had edged ahead of Italy, and lay only six points behind France. But Thursday, August 13, was a disastrous day. They drew with France, and converted a narrow half-time lead against Ireland into a 13-17 loss. In the last round, a lame loss to Austria left Britain in third place.

Sandra Landy's partnership with Sally Souther has been a happy and most successful one. But before Brighton they had amicably decided to go their different ways. It is inevitable that this should have affected the sympathy and understanding that a top-class pair must enjoy to produce their best results, and their performance fell short of their own very high standards.

In the daily bulletin Kitty Bethel described with infectious enthusiasm this hand from the Women's European Pairs Championship, which preceded the Team Event.

Pairs. Game all. Dealer South.

W N E S

Bethel South  
NT (NT)  
3-4 No 1-2 No

(1) With evident reluctance

Declarer's problem is to escape for one down, because East-West can certainly make at least a part score.

The defence started with a top club and switched to a heart. East turned to diamonds and when the 1010 held, mistakenly continued with another diamond. Had East cashed the other top heart before playing a second diamond, a third diamond from West would have led to a two-trick defeat.

West switched back to hearts; East took the Ace and erred again by playing a club (a third heart would have allowed West to ruff with the 49, destroying the end position). Liza ruffed, and cashed the King and Queen of spades, leaving this position, from which she required the remainder of the tricks.

She cashed the 10Q while West and dummy parted with a club. Now came the 4J. West was in trouble. If she threw another club declarer would overtake with dummy's 4A and ruff the club good. If West discarded a diamond declarer would allow the 4J to score the trick, and establish a diamond by ruffing.

Jeremy Flint

Force  
and  
passionCLASSICAL  
RECORDS

Sibelius: *Symphony No. 2*, Vienna PO/Bernstein, DG 419 772-1 (black disc, also on CD and cassette)

Leonard Bernstein begins his new Sibelius cycle with a Second Symphony of colossal force, but also of colossal personal force. By comparison with Simon Rattle, whose recordings make the running among recent issues, Bernstein gives the work a subjective focus, and never lets it seem to be making its own mighty way.

The Second Symphony was largely written in 1901, and was first heard, with the composer himself conducting, in Helsinki the following year. The slow movement, massively distended, has strain and anguish pumped into every one of its many single-note crescendos: the overall effect is tremendously impressive, as is the chromatic succour of bleakness, recalling *Parsifal*, that Bernstein finds in the later stages of the movement.

Such an impassioned slow movement also lends credibility to a finale in which the rhetoric and the borrowed Russianess are not an embarrassment. Indeed, these two movements, of self-searching and of huge confidence, become the essence of the work, with the opening Allegretto more a prelude than a self-sufficient movement, and the scherzo a light and incisively rhythmic interlude.

The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra support Bernstein's ripe interpretation superbly, and the sound is full and rich throughout.

Paul Griffiths

## Green blues

## JAZZ RECORDS

Grant Green: *Grantstand* (Blue Note CDP 7-46430-2) Joe Beck: *Relaxin'* (OMP CD-444)

The late Grant Green was no Charlie Christian or Wes Montgomery, but few jazz guitarists have been more at home with the blues.

Fortunate enough to land a contract with the Blue Note label during its golden era, he contributed memorably to such disparate classics as *Like Queequeg's Blue* and *Sentimental*. Don Wilkerson's *French Brother* and Larry Young's *Into Something*.

*Grantstand*, now appearing on CD as part of the label's reissue programme, was recorded in 1961 and became the third release under his own name. It displays a typical Blue Note format of the time

— Green's guitar is joined by Yusuf Lateef's tenor saxophone, Jack McDuff's Hammond organ and Al Harewood's drums — and a typical repertoire, three familiar-sounding original compositions by the leader plus a pair of standard ballads ("Old Folks" and "My Funny Valentine").

The effectiveness of Green's limited style, which was heavily dependent on the sort of empathic riffing more familiar to a bluesman than to a modern jazz player, is never

in doubt here. Lateef, normally to be found in more exotic surroundings, acquires himself beautifully, showing all the soulful plom of a Stanley Turrentine, while McDuff adds delicious cloaked punctuations and the understated Harewood provides the ensemble with a smooth-running set of wheels.

Joe Beck, who has been around the New York session scene for many years, commands a considerably more sophisticated guitar technique than was available to Green,

## ROCK RECORDS

Fat Boys: *Crushin'* (Urban URBFLP 3) Pet Shop Boys: *Actually* (Parlophone PCSD 104) Five Star: *Between The Lines* (Tent PL 71505)

Employing just the right mix of spring-heeled rhythm tracks and jokey, "get busy" declarations, the Fat Boys weigh in with a third album, *Crushin'*, that shows they've got the gab to match the flab.

"Falling In Love" steals a march on Cameo's deep funk approach, while incorporating a wonderful fat-boy-fly girl

telephone conversation, but in the main the beats stick close to the gospel of heavy cross-over hip-hop according to Run DMC and The Beastie Boys, even if the friendly, tubby image makes for lesser doses of demagogic aggression in their rhythms.

The hit single, "Wipeout", underlines the novelty aspect of their appeal but also draws attention to the way in which hip-hop acts have so adroitly dusted off old-fashioned rock

beats and re-introduced them to the modern dance floor.

The Pet Shop Boys are thin, pale creatures who stick to rigid synthesizer disco rhythms and wallow in a sense of shame ("It's A Sin") or persecution ("What Have I Done To Deserve This?") rather than monkeying about with any notions of fun.

Still, actually is a crisply-produced package that acts as a bright pop counterpart to the

but, like *Grantstand*, *Relaxin'* pretends to be nothing more than high-quality popular modern jazz.

Assisted by Jay Leonhart's rich-toned bass and Grady Tate's proverbially immaculate drums, Beck gently ruminates for more than an hour on such familiar topics as "Isn't She Lovely?", "Georgia on My Mind", "Secret Love" and "Lover Man". Mixing single-swing lines with ingenious chording, he blends some of rock's subtler textures into a serviceable post-bebop style.

You don't expect much in the way of an intellectual challenge from this sort of executive-lounge jazz, and you certainly don't get it here.

Richard Williams

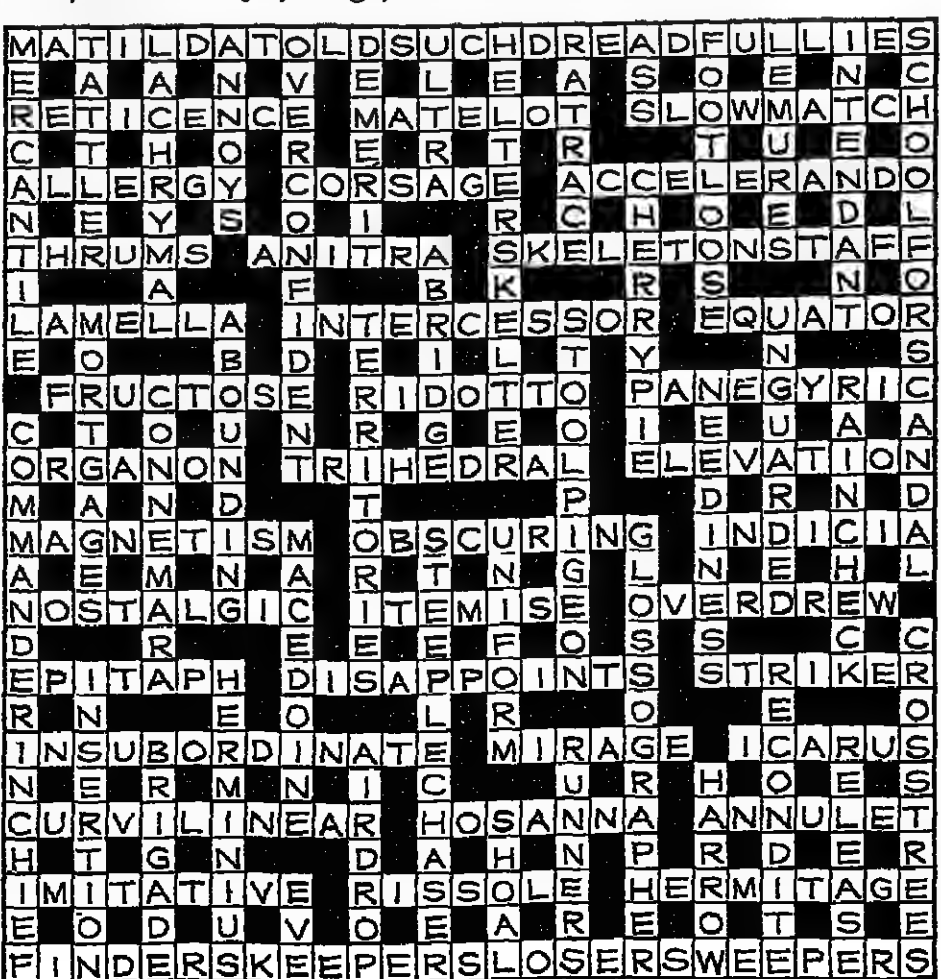
work of even more acute miserabilists like The Smiths and New Order.

The family business of Five Star presents a new portfolio of soon-to-be hit singles. Between *The Lines*, Unusually for them, "Whenever You're Ready" failed to reach the Top 10, and it may be that this sequence of relentlessly fizzy soul/pop songs, all on the boy-girl theme, will not be able to sustain the impetus of its multi-platinum predecessor, *Silk And Steel*.

David Sinclair

## Jumbo crossword winners

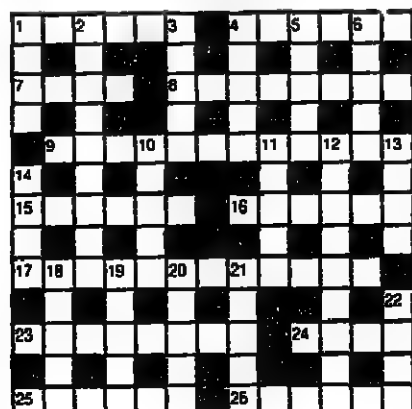
The five winners of *The Times* Jumbo crossword competition, published on Saturday August 29, who each receive a £50 prize, are: Dr M.N. Copley, Park Road, Eskbank, Midlothian; David Clayton, Northmoor, Dulverton, Somerset; Mrs Barbara Britton, Causewayside, Fen Causeway, Cambridge; John McEwan, New House, Monmouth School, Monmouth, Gwent; and Mrs J. Carr, White Lodge, Blackpond Lane, Farnham Royal, Slough, Berks. The solution is printed below.



## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1365

Prizes of the New Collins Thesaurus will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, September 24. Entries should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, September 26.

ACROSS  
1 Taste (6)  
2 Flaccid (6)  
7 Tame (4)  
8 Absract (8)  
9 Complete discretion (5,7)  
15 Private hospital (6)  
16 And indicator (6)  
17 Not special (3-2-3-4)  
23 Recommend (8)  
24 Window shelf (4)  
25 Humble (6)  
26 Gang (3-3)



DOWN  
1 Pudding cereal (4)  
2 Oscillation (9)  
3 Shooting area (5)  
4 Lethal (5)  
5 Decorate (5)  
6 Tactlessly shows (5)  
10 Sciller (5)  
11 Maim (5)  
12 Grumble (9)  
13 Orient (4)  
14 Wound mark (4)  
18 Excessive (5)  
19 Chlorine-smelling gas (5)  
20 Reimure (5)  
21 Choose (5)  
22 Gloomy (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1364  
ACROSS: 1 Shades 4 Timpot 7 Tubs 8 Fugate 9 Acromy 11 Ruffe 12 Gunpowder 13 15 Bases 16 Voluble 20 Synapse 21 15c 22 Enlist 23 Employ  
DOWN: 1 Sings 2 Amber 3 Softy 4 Tame 5 Playful 6 Theme 10 Nooks 11 Rural 13 Nostri 14 Thereby 15 Basic 17 Odece 18 Basil 19 Quit

The winners of prize concise No 1359 are: Barry J. Fellows, Ishbourne Avenue, Bideford, Devon and Mrs M. C. Nicholson, Edinburgh Road, Peebles, Scotland

SOLUTION TO NO 1359 (last Saturday's prize concise)  
ACROSS: 1 Expand 4 Quaker 7 Slog 8 Anacardus 9 Naeve 10 Milford 15 Hoaxer 16 Toss-up 17 Grease monkey 23 Benison 24 Del 25 Ascent 26 Larynx  
DOWN: 1 Easy 2 Propagate 3 Diano 4 Oases 5 Aloof 6 Elder 10 Chess 11 Thorn 12 Obscurely 13 Dupe 14 Thug 18 Recks 19 Agile 20 Exert 21 Orel 22 Flex

Name

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**OPERA  
BIZET BODY**

had some of her biggest successes in 19th century French opera: Gounod's *Marguerite and Bizet's Micaëla* among them. On Monday she tackles another Bizet lady — Leila, the Sinhalese priestess in *The Pearl Fishers*. The opera has been absent from the ENO repertory since its Sadler's Wells days; this new production, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras, marks the centenary of its first London production. Coliseum, St Martins Lane, London WC2 (01-836 3181).

Performance by Neil Bartlett.

**LAST CHANCE**

**ASSIGNMENTS 1:** Around 300 photographs by recently formed Press Photographers.

## FIRST CHANCE

**DAVID SALLE:** Pictures by American artist drawing on wide variety of sources, from Christmas cards and Gericault to Giacometti and line

## FIRST CHANCE

**MODERN SCOTTISH PRINTS:**  
Post-war work by John  
Bellamy, Bruce McLean,  
Steven Campbell and others.  
Ends tomorrow.  
Art Gallery and Museum,  
Kelvingore, Glasgow (041  
3573929).

## REGIONAL TEL

Geoff Brown; Concerts: Max Harrison; Opera: Hilary Finch; Rock: David Sinclair; Jazz: Richard Williams; Dance: John Percival; Galleries: David Lee; Television, Radio and Films on TV: Peter Waymark; Photography: Mike Young; Walks: Greta Carslaw; Bookings: Anne Whitehouse.

## REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

**SUNDAY**  
**BBC1 WALES 12.30pm-12.35** News and weather **SCOT-  
LAND 3.00pm-3.30** Seventy Sum-  
mers **3.30-5.05** Snooker: Final of the  
Lungs-Supreme Masters **11.10-  
12.50am** Snooker **12.50-12.58** Weather  
**NORTHERN IRELAND**  
**5.05pm-5.55** The Remembrance Earth  
**11.10-11.50** Gaelic Football: Meath

100

**News 1.30-2.00** Here and Now **2.00-2.30** George and Mildred **4.10-4.30** Cartoon **5.00** Highway to Heaven **6.00-6.30** Bullseye **1.10-1.30** Prisoner Cell Block H **12.25pm** Donahue **1.25 Pm**: Man Who Could Cheat Death **3.00** News **Jack Bender**

**CHANNEL 19.20pm-9.35 Start**  
**ing Point 1.00-1.15** Look **1.30-2.00** Enterprise **South 2.30 Pm**: Crash Dive **4.30 Bullseye 5.00-5.30** Knights of God **3.00am** Company, Closedown

There have been turbulent times since. In his decade as music director of the Cleveland Orchestra, he introduced repertoire innovations that were ahead of their time. But Cleveland patrons, used to the drilled conformity of George Szell's performances of the Viennese classics, gave him a tough ride. And the Vienna Opera experience would have bruised the most steel-clad ego.

Tonight he conducts Beethoven's Symphonies Nos 4 and 9. On Tuesday and Thursday come the Second and Fifth Mahler symphonies, in which the

**TVS** As London excepts 2.25am-3.35 Elmer Fudd 1.00pm Link 1.15 Action! 1.30-2.00 Enterprise South 4.30 Bultseye 5.00-5.30 Knights of God 3.00am Company, Close-

**TYNE TEES** As London except 2.25am-3.35

Hello Sunday 1.00pm Farming Outlook 1.30 Elephants Child 1.45-2.00 Link 2.30-4.30 Film: Crash Dive 5.00am-1.30am The Boat and the Southern L

**YORKSHIRE** As London ex-  
press 12.00 Epique, Closedown

**SAC** Starts 10:00am In and Out of Africa 11:00 Waltons 12:00 Network 7:00pm Great - Island Kingdom Eternal 2:30 Peugeot Taxi Westminster Mile 3:10 All Ireland Football Final 5:30 World of Animation

3.15 Business Exchange 6.00  
American Football 7.20 Newyddion 7.30  
Caryl 8.00 Darnodd y Ffartan  
8.30 Cwtm 9.00 St Eusewria 10.00  
Film: Man Who Would Be King  
12.25am Cloedown



## SATURDAY

## TELEVISION AND RADIO

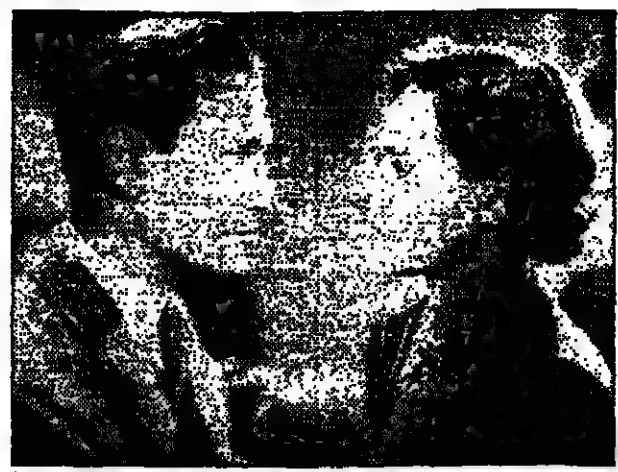
Compiled by Peter Dear and Jane Rackham

## SUNDAY

● Tears, laughter, fears and rage (Channel 4, 6.30pm) is an unusual series which attempts to investigate our emotions. The first programme is about crying, why we do it, whether we do it enough and what function it fulfils. There is nothing like a child for getting to the heart of the matter and when one young lad says people cry because they are not happy, and that crying helps them to feel better, he has almost said it all. But Sally Potter, who devised and directed the series, is not content with the subject there, grilling celebrities like Kenneth Branagh, Paul Boateng and Irene Handl on just the

reasons for crying but its wider cultural aspects, and particularly why shedding tears should seem natural for women but taboo for men (not for nothing did Sally Potter make the feminist film, *Goldiggers*). The discussion is illustrated with a string of movie clips, from Powell's *The Red Shoes* to Kurosawa's *My Beautiful Laundrette*, reminding us along the way that even in that most trenchant study of suppressed emotion, *Brief Encounter*, Celia Johnson does finally break down and have a little weep.

Peter Waymark

Close to tears? Trevor Howard and Celia Johnson in the 1946 film *Brief Encounter*, a study of suppressed emotionJacob Epstein, a provocative modern work that shocked the conventional art world (*Rebel Angel*, ITV, 10.30pm)

● After Jacob Epstein's "Rebel Angel" was unveiled in Hyde Park in 1923, an artist whose fame has been less enduring took a soap box at Speaker's Corner and launched into a 12-hour non-stop denunciation of the work. It was the story of Epstein's life. The conventional art world found itself shocked and unable to come to terms with his graphic sexuality and brutal power. Even the supposedly libertarian French asked that he castrate, or add a fig leaf to the Oscar Wilde memorial in Paris. Epstein's ultimate humiliation was having his "Adam" and "Genesis" pa-

raded in Blackpool as seaside attractions. Yet as Catherine Collis's crisp, informative and unpretentious film, *Jacob Epstein - Rebel Angel* (ITV, 10.30pm) makes clear, Epstein was not just a provocative modern but a vivid portraitist who had the rich and famous (Joseph Conrad, Shaw, Haile Selassie) queuing up to be sculpted. Anti-Semitism, however, dogged him to the end. When it was proposed that he should be asked to create the sculpture of St Michael and the Devil for the new Coventry Cathedral, one of the century mumbled, "but he's a Jew". So, pointed out Sir Basil Spence, was Christ.

P.W.

**BBC1**  
6.45 Open University.  
6.50 Dudley Do-Right 6.55  
West Coast (r). 9.00 It's  
Wicked Last  
programme of the series  
10.55 The Pink  
Panther Show (r).  
11.15 Film: Captain Scarlett  
(1953 b/w) starring  
Richard Dix. A British  
film, the Napoleonic  
Wars, Captain Scarlett  
returns to France to do  
battle with the evil  
Duke of Corcoran.  
Directed by Thomas  
H. Carr 12.27 Weather.  
Grandstand  
introduced by Steve  
Ryder. The line-up is:  
12.35 Football Focus;  
1.00 News; 1.05  
Tennis highlights of the  
US Open final; 1.40, 2.00  
and 3.05 Water Ski-  
ing the KP World Water  
Skiing  
Championships; 1.55,  
2.25, 2.55 and 3.25  
Racing from Newbury;  
3.35 and 4.20  
News; 4.40 Final  
Score.  
5.05 News and weather.  
5.15 Regional news/  
sport.  
5.30 All Hailie Carbone  
Time.  
5.45 Telly Addicts. The  
Glass family from South  
meets the Milsons of  
Cardiff.  
6.15 "Also Adol René still  
has to steal a vintage  
plane (r). (CeeFax).  
6.30 Bob's Full House.  
(CeeFax).  
7.25 The Russ Abbott  
Show. (CeeFax).  
7.55 Casualty. Alcoholism  
and drunken driving are  
among the problems  
faced by the Casualty  
staff. (CeeFax).  
8.45 News, sport and  
weather.  
9.00 Film: A Bridge Too Far  
(1977) starring Dirk  
Bogarde, James  
Caan, Michael Caine and  
Sean Connery.  
Second World War drama  
about an Allied plan to  
parachute 35,000 troops  
into the Netherlands  
to capture six bridges  
linking the country to  
Germany. Shown to  
commemorate the  
anniversary of the battle  
of Arnhem. Directed  
by Richard Attenborough.  
(CeeFax).  
11.50 Monty Python's Flying  
Circus (r).  
12.30 Championship Darts.  
Highlights of the day's  
play in the Unipart  
British Professional  
Championship.  
12.50 Weather.

**Radio**  
MW (medium wave). Stereo on  
VHF (see below).  
News on the hour until 1.00pm,  
then at 3.00, 6.00, 7.00 and  
8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 12.00  
midnight.  
6.00 Adrian John 6.00 Peter  
Sewell 6.00 David Lee 6.00  
1.00pm Adrian John 2.00 Peter  
Sewell 3.00 David Lee 4.00  
The Stereo Sequence with John  
Walker including 2.00-3.00 John  
Top (Simon Le) 4.00-5.00  
The New American Chart Show  
(Laura Gross) 6.00-7.00 In  
Concert (Del Fuegos in London,  
and Gerry and the Pacemakers  
7.00-8.00 Simon Mayo 8.00-12.00  
Midnight Runner Show  
VHF Stereo Radios 1 and 2-  
London 1.00-1.10 News  
1.10-1.20 4.00-4.10 A Little  
Radio 2.

**Radio**  
MW (medium wave). (s) Stereo on  
VHF.  
News on the hour until 1.00pm,  
then at 3.00, 6.00, 7.00 and  
8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 12.00  
midnight.  
4.00am Dave Bussey 6.00 Steve  
Trueman 6.00 David Jacobs 6.00  
Soundbite 6.00-6.10 News  
6.10-6.20 Soundbite 6.20-6.30  
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6.40-6.50 Soundbite 6.50-7.00  
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# Airborne rescue for beached yacht

By Alan Hamilton

Mr David Norton, a Bristol businessman, presented his insurers with a dilemma after his 35ft glass fibre yacht Panacea broke from its mooring in Portland Harbour during last weekend's high winds.

The vessel beached itself on a reef further along the Dorset coast, and survived her unscheduled cruise more or less undamaged. But the heavy weather had settled her so firmly among the jumbled limestone of the reef that it would have taken an exceptionally high sea to refloat her.

Panacea's Southampton-based insurers therefore took the bold and unusual decision to rescue her by air.

Yesterday Panacea, valued at £38,000, was successfully rescued from the reef at Kimmeridge with the help of one of the few civil aircraft in Britain capable of undertaking the job, a Boeing Chinook twin-rotor helicopter.

The Chinook, belonging to British International Helicopters, flew from its base at Aberdeen, where it is normally employed flying heavy equipment to North Sea oil platforms.

Dangling from a sling, Panacea was gently plucked from the reef and flown to the Isle of Wight coast, where she was carefully lowered back into the water and towed to Yarmouth for inspection and repairs. The whole operation took one hour, and cost an estimated £20,000.

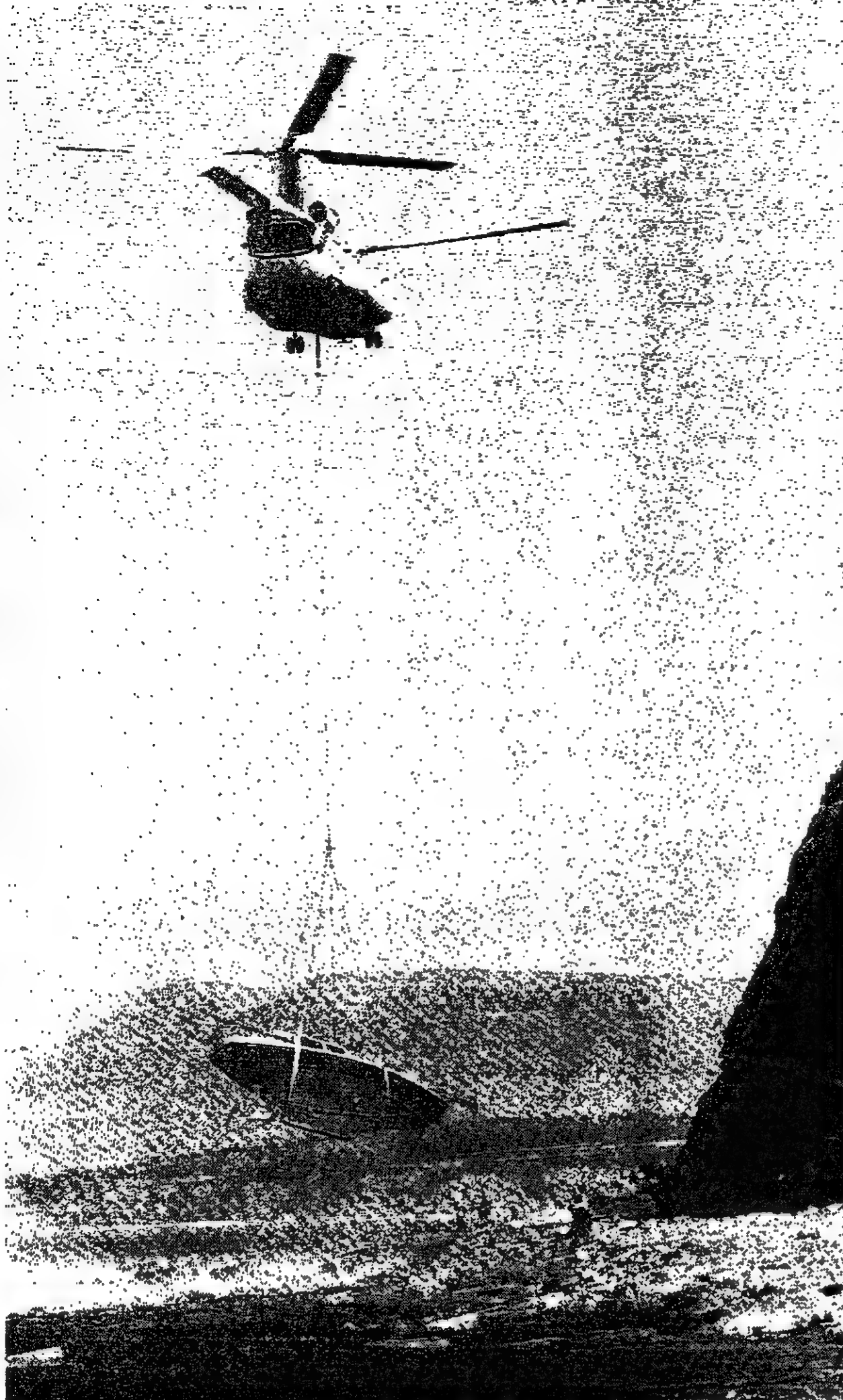
Mr Norman Cooper, yacht claims adjuster for the insurance company which arranged the rescue, said yesterday: "We believe it is the first time such an operation has ever been attempted in Britain. The alternative was writing off a vessel which was only lightly damaged."

Lifting Panacea was well within the Chinook's capabilities. The helicopter can lift up to 9.5 tonnes, whereas Panacea was a mere feather at 7.5 tonnes.

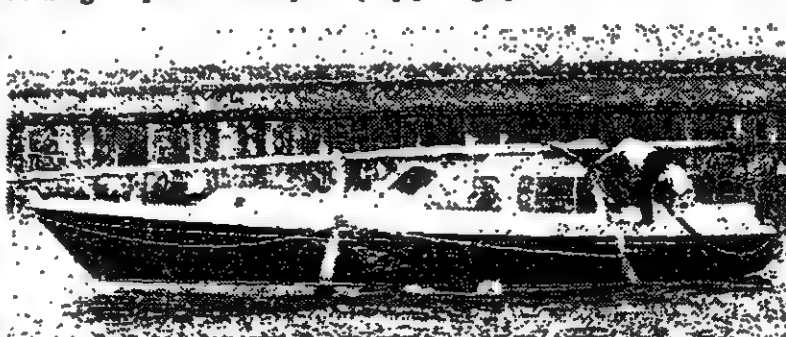
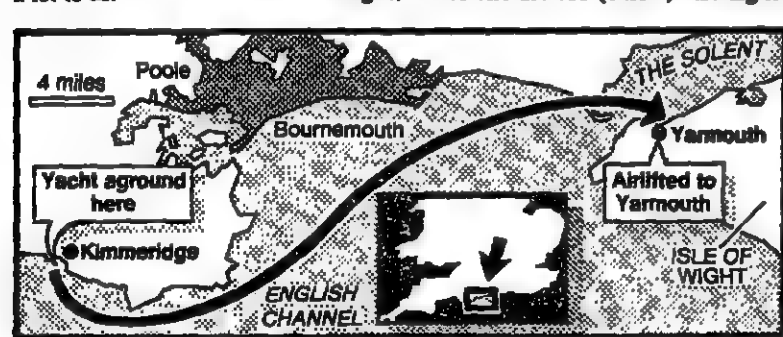
The Chinook is the only one of its type in civilian service in Britain. A similar machine, also owned by British International Helicopters, crashed off Shetland last November with the loss of 45 lives.

Rescuing Panacea yesterday involved two pilots and one crewman on the helicopter, another crewman directing operations from a launch, another rigging the boat for lift-off from the beach, and yet another unhooking it at the end of its flight.

Mr Norton, who has owned Panacea since 1981, said with relief: "It was very much a case of fingers crossed. We were hoping to get the boat back in one piece — she meant a lot to us."



The Chinook helicopter lifting the Panacea from the Dorset rocks at the start of her airborne journey to Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, where she arrived (below) last night to undergo inspection and repairs. (Top photograph: Graham Wood.)



## Plans for water sell-off attacked

Continued from page 1

water in England and Wales had been assured.

Substantive legislative to privatise would not be introduced until the 1988-89 parliamentary session, with a view to its being enacted by July 1989. Individual water authorities would be sold off as soon as practicable after that, but they could not be sold until the new National Rivers Authority was well established.

Mr Watts, a former executive with British Airways and an aggressive exponent of private ownership, told the Economic Intelligence Unit conference: "The Government is sacrificing what is right for what it believes is politically possible."

Mr Watts — acknowledging that as a public servant his criticism was not approved of by the Government — took exception to the Government's plan for the National Rivers Authority to keep control of rivers and lakes after privatization and to sell their water to the new water companies, which would supply tap water and remove sewage.

The Government is insisting that environmental protection can only be handled in the public sector by its proposed authority. Lord Belstead told the same conference yesterday: "The national authority must be effective, and the main interests which use rivers for business and pleasure must have full confidence in the impartiality with which the regulatory and environmental functions are exercised."

Privately, ministers are increasingly upset by Mr Watts's aggressive tone. But Mr Watts has a following in the financial community.

His blunt remarks yesterday that existing plans for privatization would not produce profits were damaging, especially since Thames generates 40 per cent of the present annual financial surplus of the water authorities and would be the most attractive water stock.

Mr Graham Jones, chairman of Yorkshire Water, said: "The Government's plans are so unwieldy that it might be difficult for the privatized water companies to provide shareholders with dividends."

In the distance, poor mad Greave ran round in circles. He and the Doctor had never

## Conference sketch

## Another murder case for Poirot

On December 17, 1926, Agatha Christie was discovered living under a pseudonym in the Old Swan Hotel, Harrogate. More than 60 years later, uncanny occurrences at Harrogate suggest that her spirit still exerts an uneasy influence. For there has been a murder on the Harrogate Express. The body of forceful Dr Owen, once the most popular figure in the town, has been discovered in the driver's compartment. Multiple stab wounds disfigure his back. Yet he never made an enemy in his life. Or did he? Now read on...

For a moment or two Poirot remained lost in thought. "C'est terrible, mon vieux", he said. "Mais, there is always an explanation."

The carriage stirred uncomfortably. Nice Mrs Williams from the corner-shop seemed to develop a twitch. She always had a cheery word for everyone, and wouldn't hurt a flea. Or would she? Underneath her fluffy pink slipper, Poirot noticed a flea lying dead, squashed without mercy.

Forgetful old hangdog William Rodgers, always losing his seat, shifted from one foot to another, an axe dangling any-old-how from his hand. Moustachioed Captain Holmes played agitatedly with his blow-pipe. Young David Alton played nervously with the phial of arsenic he insisted was for his asthma. They seemed such a nice gang — but among them was a murderer!

Strange Mr Maclellan — always so well turned out — kept repeating, "I stand before you today as your Doctor", again and again under his breath. But why, thought Poirot. The village already had a doctor. And now he was dead.

"Mon vieux", said Poirot. "A body we have. For sure that is. And if we have a body — we must also have a murderer — mais non?"

"He made wounding and ungrateful attacks on us all." The voice of Shirley Williams broke the chilly silence. "They were painful. Sad. And damaging."

"Oh la la", said Poirot. "He had his enemies, our Doctor Owen, eh bien?"

The train plunged into a tunnel.

"He is immensely unfortunate in the kind of people who admire him. Let us say no more." The kindly voice of David Steel crackled through the darkness. As daylight returned, Poirot noticed bloodstains on Steel's teeth.

In the distance, poor mad Greave ran round in circles. He and the Doctor had never

got on. That was no secret. But was that a likely motive for hatred — even for murder?

"I stand before you today as your Doctor, I stand before you today as your Doctor, I stand before..."

"Shut up! For Pete's sake shut up!" Fiery-haired Charles Kennedy finally snapped. He could take the manic burlings of Maclellan no more.

Might they have been accomplices in the dreadful deed, wondered Poirot to himself. But were they not the Doctor's amis plus chers? It all seemed so very unlikely.

Poirot turned to Des, the cheery red-faced butler whose appearance from New Zealand had never been fully explained. "Eh bien, Monsieur, you worked for le médecin, mais non?"

"I worked with the Doctor every day, m'lud", blurted Des. "He was as much a victim of the position as we were."

"Yet you are all alive and he is — 'ow you say? — dead'. The word stilled the air.

"Tickets please! Tickets please!" Bluff Mr Smith swung his body into the carriage, causing the Harrogate Express to give a sudden lurch. From his vast pocket fell a club embedded with nails. "It's for me garden", he explained, putting it back in his pocket. "Ho, Ho". But his laughter seemed strangely hollow.

"Mesdames et messieurs", said Poirot confidently. "I have a solution to the affair of le médecin mort". A tremor of fearful expectation rushed through the carriage.

"He had a secret. A secret terrible. He knew power. He loved power. And you... his piercing eyes circled the carriage, fixing its glare on everyone. "...you hated him for it. Eh bien — you killed him. You are all guilty, all of you. Voilà!"

And so the Harrogate Express hurtled on through the night, its course steady for oblivion.

Craig Brown

## Steel stakes his new claim to lead

Continued from page 1

nate the extremism which made it part of the problem rather than the solution in the inner cities. There was prolonged applause when he added scornfully: "In the real world, pigs don't fly."

Mr Steel denied the Government for being concerned only with votes, not people, in the inner cities and for having created a selfish society whose commercial hero was the "money man in the Porsche shuffling assets on the car telephone" rather than the scientist, the engineer or the entrepreneur.

He called for more genuine

competition and fewer cartels, declaring: "We must not tolerate the sort of privatization which merely replaces a public monopoly by a private monopoly. British Telecom is a warning. The City got the pay-off, not the telephone user."

Seeking to establish the credentials of any new Alliance party as a party of the consumer, Mr Steel said it would oppose the creation of monopolies and would reject the restrictive practices of trades unions or professions such as lawyers.

Mr Steel said that though he had been pressed to make

clear his position on the leadership of the new party, next spring was the time for that to be discussed with Liberal MPs. "What I do assure you is that my future active commitment in the new party is total."

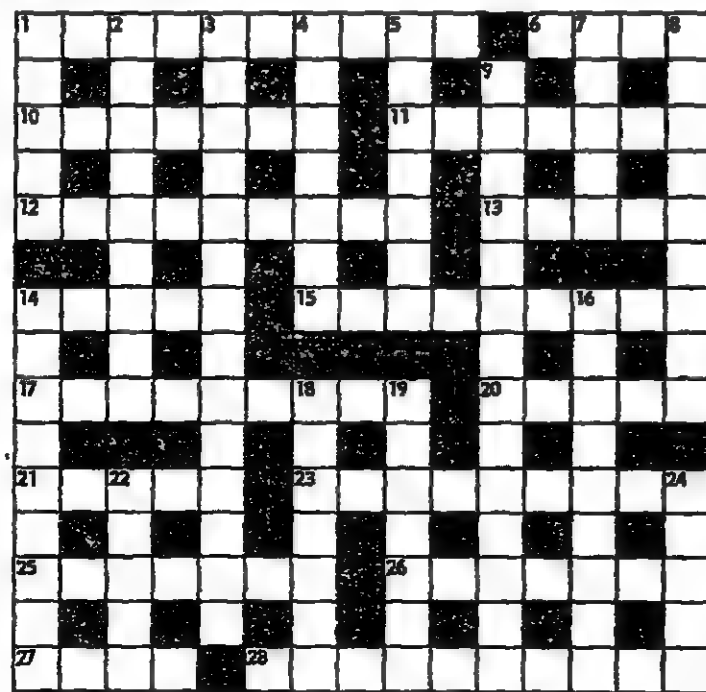
The only emotion after his three-minute ovation came from a rendering of the old Liberal song, "God Gave the Land to the People". Mr Tim Clement-Jones, the Liberal party chairman, said in a veiled attack on Dr David Owen's supporters: "We must be quite un sentimental. There can be no room for other so-called centre parties."

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17466

- ACROSS
- Where independent members sit in trial by magistrates (5-5).
  - One abandoned by the head cook (4).
  - Crock rebuffed by leading Tory moderates (4-3).
  - Railing? I've seen a vehicle running into it (7).
  - Soaking up barbitones, perhaps? Not I (9).
  - Regarded as being taken to task (5).
  - Many an unidentified penman in the ministry (5).
  - Sailor? Social worker? University student? A poisonous creature (9).
  - Lacking the grace of a Lear's sea-going fowl (9).
  - A lake retreat for high-flyers (5).
  - A sine qua non, they say, to practise massage (3).
  - Magnifying by proximity — that's the inference (9).
  - Nothing less than fish caught here! (4-3).
  - Customary way to rake in cash? On the contrary (7).
  - An old PM's paradise (4).
  - Great force in deception about river (10).

- DOWN
- Conspirator providing the rent? (5).
  - Honour could be nice as a sign of deference (9).
  - He may overlook the whole business (14).
  - Implore the printers' unit in negotiate terms (7).
  - Church more suitable for 14 ac's assembly (7).
  - In the Bolshoi's Tchaikovsky it appears to elevate (5).
  - Winter visitor that's ruffled, oddly enough (9).
  - A ready source for a story in the news (7).
  - Young woman on a river — an American singer (9).
  - This nation's wet weather oppresses Scot and Little Russian (9).
  - For Lindbergh, say, a classic way to Roosevelt's inauguration (7).
  - During excursion, die when tipped out in rough water (4-3).
  - Oblique directions after a long time (5).
  - French resort accommodating English pawnbroker's daughter? (5).

Concise crossword, page 21



Solution to Puzzle No 17466

ACROSS  
1. WATERGATE  
2. LOST  
3. CROCK  
4. RAILING  
5. SOAKING  
6. REGARDED  
7. MANY  
8. SAILOR  
9. LACKING  
10. LAKE  
11. SINE  
12. MAGNIFYING  
13. NOTHING  
14. CUSTOMARY  
15. GREAT

DOWN  
1. CONSPIRATOR  
2. HONOUR  
3. HE  
4. IMPORE  
5. CHURCH  
6. IN  
7. WINTER  
8. A  
9. YOUNG  
10. THIS  
11. FOR  
12. DURING  
13. OBlique  
14. FRENCH  
15. ENGLISH

A prize of The Times Concise Atlas of the World will be given for the first five correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, PO Box 456, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winners of last Saturday's competition are: A Harrison, 3 Barton Road, Truro, Cornwall; E L Ritchie, 12 Ravelsdon Park, Edinburgh; Dr A G Becker, 8 Huson Close, London NW3; F Semple, 45 Clarence Road, Mosley, Birmingham; T J Dodd, 33 Nursery Road, Meopham, Kent.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

## WEATHER

General situation: Rain will reach Northern Ireland and west Scotland early on, spreading north and east; the far north-east will stay largely dry until later. North-west England, North Wales, central England will have a few bright intervals with showers. South-west England and south Wales will have a little rain. South and east England will have a dry day. Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Changeable.

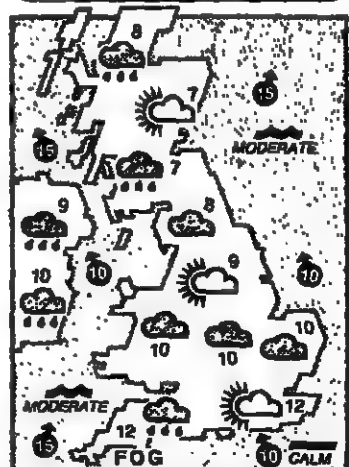
### ABROAD

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Algeria	27-31	SE	100
Algeria	27-31	SE	100
Algeria	27-31	SE	100
Algeria	27-31	SE	100
Algeria	27-31	SE	100
Algeria	27-31	SE	100
Algeria	27-31	SE	100
Algeria	27-31	SE	100
Algeria	27-31	SE	100
Algeria	27-31	SE	100

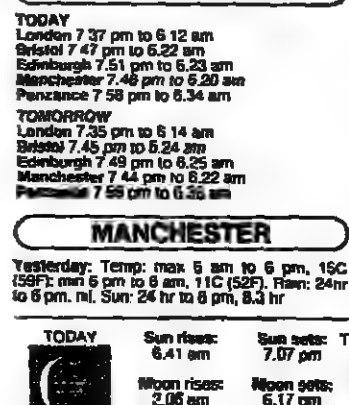
### AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	10-13	SE	100
London	10-13	SE	100
London	10-13	SE	100
London	10-13	SE	100
London	10-13	SE	100
London	10-13	SE	100
London	10-13	SE	100
London	10-13	SE	100
London	10-13	SE	100
London	10-13	SE	100

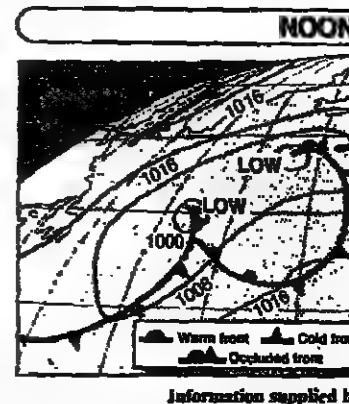
## AM



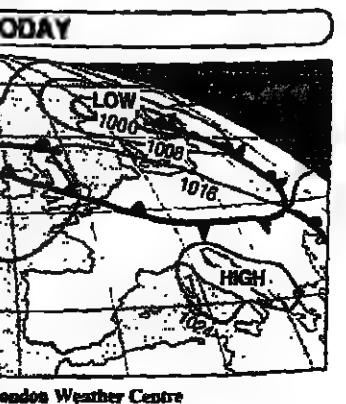
## PM



## MANCHESTER



## LONDON



Information supplied by London Weather Centre

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# Price of average UK house jumps 16% to £40,000

By Peter Gardiner, Family Money Editor

The average house price in Britain is now almost £40,000 and has risen by 16 per cent in the past 12 months, according to figures from the Building Societies Association.

The BSA said yesterday that the highest regional average was £43,626 for the Greater London area — 60.9 per cent above the national average. The lowest regional price was for the Yorkshire and Humberside region, where the average was £26,949.

Between the second quarters of 1986 and 1987, house prices rose most rapidly — 22 per cent — in the South-east, excluding Greater London. Prices in this area rose by 21 per cent. The lowest increase was recorded in Northern Ireland, where average prices have risen by 5 per cent in the past year.

In spite of the large price

increases, however, there is little evidence of a slackening in demand for building society mortgage money. For the sixth month in succession, a total of more than £3 billion was promised to mortgage applicants.

In the second quarter of this year, building societies made 131,000 loans to first-time buyers. This compares with a figure of 112,000 for the second quarter of last year. The average price paid by all first-time buyers was £29,732.

In addition, 140,000 building society loans to existing owner-occupiers who moved house were made in the second quarter of this year. They paid an average price of £48,757 — 12.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. The average loan to existing owner-occupiers was £29,031 — 10.2 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1986.

To help towards funding these commitments, the societies attracted £667 million from retail investors last month.

The societies' savings receipts in August are normally depressed by new car sales. It was also expected that the second calls on TSB and Royal-Loyle shareholders would reduce the inflow of funds.

Mr Mark Boleat, director-general of the BSA, thought the improvement could have been connected with concern over stock market values.

"Investors may have taken profits, returning their funds to their building societies, which are currently offering attractive rates of interest," he said.

The societies' additional net inflow from non-retail sources such as Eurobonds and certificates of deposit was a relatively modest £54 million last month. The equivalent figure for July was £430 million.

Building societies are hoping to persuade the Building Societies Commission, which supervises their activities, to allow them to increase the proportion of funds they raise from non-retail sources.

The BSA announced yesterday that it had formally asked the commission to raise the non-retail limit from 20 per cent to 30 per cent of funds from the beginning of next year.

The BSA says it sees no conflict between the mutual status of societies and the raising of funds on a non-retail basis. It argues that societies cannot work for the benefit of their borrowing members unless they use the cheapest funds to finance mortgage loans.

## Thornton lapses bid for TR trust

By Alison Eadie

Thornton Management yesterday lapsed its bid for Touche Remnant's £241 million TR Pacific Basin Investment Trust after receiving only 0.6 per cent acceptance by the first closing date.

Mr Richard Thornton, the head of Thornton Management, said TR's decision to offer shareholders 99 per cent of net asset value in cash, as one of three options for the future of the trust, led to his withdrawal.

Thornton, through its vehicle Futureadvance, had offered 97.2 per cent. It could not match TR's offer because of the golden parachute management contracts worth about 1 per cent.

Mr Thornton said the utilization of TR's entire £2.5 billion investment trust operations was now inevitable. He added that the bid costs would be recovered through cashing in Thornton's 1 per cent holding in Pacific Basin Investment Trust.

Lord Remnant, the chairman of TR, said he was thrilled and encouraged to have the support of so many shareholders.

He said TR's proposals offered greater value and greater choice. Any decision by TR's remaining 10 investment trusts to go the same route as Pacific Basin Investment Trust would be up to the boards of the individual trusts, he said.

## £6m estate agent deal for Baker

By Cliff Feldman

Baker Harris Saunders, the first commercial firm of surveyors and estate agents to obtain a full listing, is taking over Bailey, Posner and Partners, another estate agent, in a deal which could cost £6.5 million.

The final amount will depend on future profits of the business.

Last year Bailey, Posner made profits before tax and directors' remuneration of £516,000 compared with £281,000 the previous year.

In a separate deal, Britannia Building Society, the country's ninth largest with assets of £4.5 billion, yesterday announced its first move into estate agency area, buying Louis Taylor, the North Staffordshire-based firm.

## Wisdom of Salomon solves a City problem

With the first anniversary of Big Bang fast approaching there seems at last a chance that both sides of the pre-emptive rights dispute may settle their differences in time for a happy birthday party.

Few issues have caused such bad blood between thrusting corporate financiers and the conservatively minded institutional shareholders who manage pension and insurance funds. The securities houses wish to make the most of the new freedoms post Big Bang and the more competitive environment brought about by the entry of foreign securities houses to the London market. The institutions are determined to preserve a deeply ingrained shareholder tradition — that existing shareholders have the right of first refusal in normal circumstances when new issues of equity are to be made.

At one point earlier this year, the confrontation threatened to develop into an unseemly mud-slinging match and in the best tradition of British compromise, the Stock Exchange stepped in to hold the ring. The best that could be hoped for from this well meant initiative was that the scrapping would continue behind closed doors. Perhaps the most aggrieved parties were the companies like Fisons and CH Beazer whose financing plans were caught in the crossfire, truncated or abandoned altogether.

Full marks then to Next and Salomon Brothers, who yesterday unveiled an innovative financing which, at first glance, seems to satisfy the objectives of most interested parties. There were a number of problems which surfaced as companies and their advisers sought ways of raising cash or raising their profile by issuing shares overseas without following the lengthy and cumbersome rights issue route.

At home the so called claw-back technique was devised to ensure that all shareholders would have the right to participate in placings. The institutions fought and won the battle to ensure that any such placing should be entirely subject to claw-back. Overseas, claw-back arrangements are not possible.

This still left the problem of shareholders who did not, or especially if they were small shareholders could not, take up their entitlement in a placing. These investors suffered a dilution of their interest in their company. Further, there were no "rights" to sell as there would have been in a traditional fund raising exercise.

Salomon and Next tackled the problems in a refreshingly direct way in offering Euroconvertible bonds by way of a rights issue. They recognized that by so doing many private shareholders would be unlikely to participate in an issue of instruments tailored for professional pockets. But these non-participants have two options; either to sell

their nil paid rights in the market which Salomon will be making from Tuesday or to do nothing. In the latter case, the rights to bonds not taken up will be sold and the proceeds distributed to their owners.

Throughout the acrimonious dispute, some have suggested that underlying the snail's pace of the institutions has been the prospect of a loss of underwriting fees which usually accompany a rights issue. This is mostly easy money in recent bull markets conditions. The professional investors strenuously deny such base motives. But just in case, Salomon arranged for 30 per cent of the underwriting to be done domestically, though there is no doubt that the whole issue could have been completed among overseas investors.

Reaction from professional investors was broadly favourable yesterday, though most had yet to delve through the fine print of the listing particulars. Provided that there is no controversy over the pricing of the bond issue, which seems unlikely, the Next financing will be seen as a blueprint for many more to follow.

## Landing a prize

There are two theories doing the rounds about John Ritblat's British Land group. The first, fuelled by this week's sale of Grippen, is the wake of other disposals, was that the master had seen the future and was quietly turning the less luminous jewels in his portfolio to solid cash. If anyone knows how to handle the downside of a speculative bubble in property values, it must be the brain behind British Land, which despite mountainous gearing, survived the mid-Seventies crash to thrive and prosper again. The second has it that Mr Ritblat is tidying up his empire in preparation for a sizeable takeover bid. This idea would fit well with the vigour of British Land's shares, which have been showing excellent form.

The bulls of British Land refuse to dismiss the idea of a merger with Sydney Mason's Hammons, which despite the two-tier voting structure and the 28 per cent of the shares lying in safe hands, has become a favourite bid stock this year. At 685p, the "A" shares are trading preciously close to a full net asset value and it is hard to make a case for investment on fundamental grounds. But the break-up value of Hammons's portfolio is closer to 850p-900p, depending on who happens to be doing the breaking. The bid, if it comes, will have to be agreed, and at roughly £1.5 billion, would be a blockbuster. But in the property world's most extraordinary year for a decade it would not be entirely surprising.

John Bell  
City Editor

## Sprinkel resigns from Council

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Mr Beryl Sprinkel, the Reagan Administration's strongest free-market advocate, has resigned as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

Mr Sprinkel, aged 63, met President Reagan earlier this week to express his desire to step down in order to spend more time with his family and to return to the private sector. He is expected to remain at the Council until the end of November to give Mr Reagan time to find a successor.

The resignation of Mr Sprinkel, who prepared the Administration's official forecast of 3.2 per cent for 1987, was not expected to have any impact on policy.

But Mr Sprinkel has been credited with saving the prestigious Council which President Reagan almost abolished after the stormy tenure of Mr Martin Feldstein who infuriated the White House with his critical, public speeches.

Mr Sprinkel's resignation was confirmed as revised figures showed the US economy grew at a rate of 2.5 per cent during the second quarter, up from a prior estimate a month ago of 2.3 per cent.

Commerce Department officials said the economy benefited from the strongest export performance in more than seven years.

For the first six months of the year, the economy grew at a faster than anticipated rate of 3.5 per cent. The figures also revealed continued growth in inflation which grew at an annual rate of 4.1 per cent in the second quarter after a gain of 4.5 per cent in the first quarter.

Exports during the second quarter increased by 17.9 per cent, the largest quarterly gain since the first quarter of 1980.



Mr Beryl Sprinkel prepared the 3.2 per cent forecast

## LIG pays £47m for Italian health firm

By Our City Staff

London International Group, the contraceptive-to-fine china consumer products group, is buying HATU-ICO, a leading Italian producer of branded condoms and over-the-counter health and personal care products.

The acquisition will cost 103 billion lire (£47.9 million) and is being financed by a £50 million vendor placed convertible Eurobond. Mr Alan Woltz, the chairman and chief executive of LIG, said the convertible Eurobond offered

the lowest cost method of raising money and would help broaden the base of the company's shareholders in Europe.

The issue will be priced at a conversion premium of about 22 per cent to 26 per cent above the price of LIG shares. The underlying shares are equivalent to 9 per cent of LIG's capital.

The acquisition will more than double LIG's turnover in continental Europe. HATU-ICO made pretax profits of

£2.7 million on sales of £52 million last year.

It is privately owned and is the market leader in condoms in Italy, with sales last year of £11 million. Sales in the first seven months of this year were substantially ahead, the company said.

The company also sold £18 million worth of deodorants, baby products, sun-care products and anti-cellulite creams last year.

The medical care products division, which makes and

distributes syringes and thermometers, had sales last year of £12 million but made material losses. LIG has already had talks with a prospective buyer.

HATU-ICO's third principal division, making and distributing condoms, toiletries and medical products in Spain.

Mr Woltz said that consumer demand for condoms in the US and Britain was running 20 per cent ahead this year, due to the AIDS scare.

### TEMPUS

## William Morrison stands out on the supermarket shelves

William Morrison Supermarkets may be regularly highlighted as a takeover target, but it is managed as if it intends to remain independent for quite some time to come.

The family shareholding, which now falls from just more than 50 per cent to 44 per cent, has done much to preserve the integrity of this paragon among northern supermarket chains. Its 35 outlets, many of above-average size, would clearly be of interest to others.

Morrison has been loath to trouble its shareholders for money, partly to avoid diluting the family holding — although even now it is no less vulnerable — and partly as strong cash flow has funded expansion so far. But the scale of the present programme is such that external resources were needed.

Since 1982, Morrison has increased its sales area by 64 per cent to just more than one million sq ft. Between now and the beginning of 1989, it will add another 35 per cent, taking the trading area up to 1.4 million sq ft.

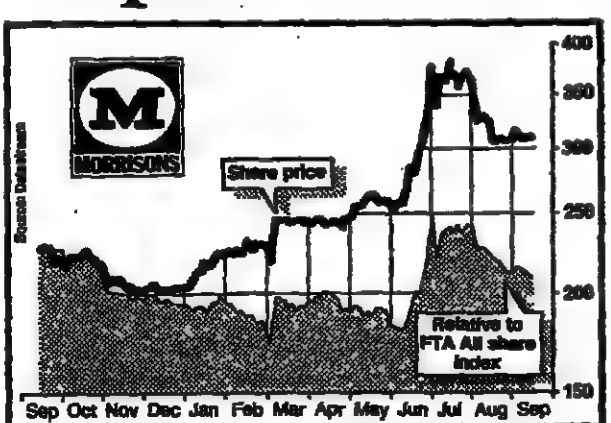
Morrison has kept ahead of the competition by providing a high proportion of top quality fresh food. It continues to improve the range of higher margin fresh food. The expansion plan includes installing a 50,000 sq ft. fresh food warehouse.

The installation of a 450,000 sq ft grocery distribution warehouse is also under way, which will mean that 90 per cent of groceries are centrally distributed.

As with all leading chains, electronic point of sales systems are being developed and upgraded with good effect on stock control and customer service.

Interim results show 3.1 per cent underlying progress from existing stores, a 4 per cent boost from new openings and 2.9 per cent from ordinary growth. Operating margins widened from 5 per cent to 5.3 per cent, reflecting increased efficiencies.

For the year to end-Janu-



Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep

any 1988, Morrison should make £25.5 million, taking account of the convertible. On a fully-diluted basis, the shares are selling on a p/e ratio of 18.2 times. This seems undemanding for a group which has shown 24 per cent compound earnings growth during the past five years and is widely regarded as the best regional group in the business.

### Acatos & Hutcheson

Remember the days when one could eat butter without feeling guilty? They seem like a long time ago but, in the meantime, companies such as Acatos & Hutcheson, Britain's second-largest refiner of edible oils, have been making a good living out of the improving image of oil and margarine.

Acatos refines and further processes an increasingly specialised range of bulk and bottled vegetable oils and margarines for a wide selection of customers, ranging from food manufacturers to caterers and retailers.

It is particularly strong in the provision of own-label products. This is a field left unattended by Unilever, the edible oils market leader, which has not ventured outside the market for branded products.

The 1.1 million tonne market for edible oils has been traditionally fragmented and inefficient and is dogged by

overcapacity. So, over the years, imports from European neighbours have made significant inroads and now hold 18 per cent of the market.

Acatos has been investing heavily in "state of the art" plant and equipment and is in a position to undercut the imports. By this route it aims to treble its margarine market share from its present level of 9 per cent.

The recent addition of a margarine processing plant adjacent to an existing refining operation in London's Docklands is providing Acatos with a particularly good opportunity to see off the imports who account for 15 per cent of this market.

Acatos should make £12.3 million in the year to end-September, rising to £15.3 million in 1987-88. By then, earnings per share should have doubled over two years to 32p. The prospective rating of 21.5 times falls to 17 times by 1987-88. In spite of the strong performance since the flotation at 160p in July last year, the shares, now standing at 550p, have further to go.

### AB Electronic

One of the advantages of having a reasonable price-earnings ratio is being able to make acquisitions without diluting earnings.

AB Electronic Products Group, having virtually recovered from the dark days of

the spread of products acquired, through Plessey Connectors and Swansea Industrial, dovetails neatly with AB's range. This will enable the group to provide customers with a wider choice while, in house, there are opportunities for inter-group trading.

In addition, the strengthening of the connector business will make AB the second largest domestic operator and number five in Europe.

Product development continues apace, taking the group into promising new areas. AB has all the trappings of an expanding modern business with pie charts and mission statements galore. There are, however, still parts of the group that have yet to respond to management's exhortations.

Motor and telecommunications operations were still in loss last year and depressed full-year profits by more than £1 million.

To be fair, however, motor problems were due to circumstances beyond AB's control. Jaguar, a leading customer, had testing problems with its new production line. By the year-end, however, this business was trading profitably.

Telecommunications operations are still small but should soon begin to make a useful contribution.

Fears of a rights issue have overhung the share price for some time, so the modest amount of cash demanded yesterday and its prompt deployment were greeted with relief by analysts.

Taking into account maid contributions from Plessey and Swansea, AB should make £12.5 million this year.

The shadow of 1985 appears to have lifted at last.

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Newsletters. We subject their tips to a unique analytical formula. Only if they meet our criteria of defensive strength AND upside potential can be bought for less than when first recommended do we give you the green light to buy. So how can you go wrong? Well, all equity investment is risky up to a point and shares can go down as well as up. Yet we believe by following our system you are bound to come out on top.

### Vital precious metal news

Every issue our bullion analyst gives an incisive off-the-record briefing on the gold and silver markets. In the bullion world you can only make consistent profits if you have a finger on the pulse of the market — Or know someone who does! That way you can size up the effect of Arab buying, Soviet selling strategy, upcoming production figures and all the whispers and rumours that herald a sharp move in the price. Our analyst also explains the ways you can invest in gold — gold bars, gold coins, gold futures, gold options and gold shares — and tells you which is right for you.

You will also get up-to-the-minute advice on the silver and platinum markets which often offer even greater potential than gold.

### Venture capital opportunities

Demand for Venture Capital is growing fast and the companies that will accept your money are thick on the ground. Only 10% or so will really give you solid and steady capital growth. We screen hundreds of offers the ordinary investor doesn't bear about and pass on the best of them to you. It could be an exciting franchising operation or a little gold mine in the form of a country hotel. But whatever we highlight here, we operate a risk/reward grading system so you

### The booming art market

Some of the hottest investments in recent years have been good-quality paintings and prints. French Impressionists are up 300% since 1975; English Sporting painting and portraits up 650%. But you don't have to be mega-rich to get in on this trend. Victorian watercolours have climbed 540% over the same period. Fuelled by the massive profits investors have netched up in the world's stock markets, art prices have been accelerating. With detailed indexes of past performance and future projections, our expert will tell you where the Americans and Japanese will be putting their money — and where you should be putting yours to make the most of the boom.

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This is the perfect miscellany of bright ideas for the lively investor. You will learn, for instance, which classic watches you can sell at a £500 profit in the United States. How to buy vintage Claret at Bordeaux prices. Which First Editions are rocking in value. How to spot farmland that's set to double in price. Every issue you'll get a fascinating, money-making tour of the alternative investment world.

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To start receiving HOW THE RICH MAKE MONEY every fortnight, simply complete and post the coupon below. We will send you your first two issues free. If after examining these you are not 100% satisfied, simply write to your bank cancelling the standing order. But we know you'll already have started to make profits — and be impatient for your next issue.

Onslow Publishing, 109 Gloucester Road, London SW7 4SS.

### FREE TRIAL OFFER

Please return to ONSLOW PUBLISHING, 109 GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON SW7 4SS.

YES Please send my two free issues of How The Rich Make Money. If I decide not to subscribe, all I do is write to my bank cancelling this order before the first payment date.

Name (Capital)

Address

Postcode

To

Bank Plc.

Branch Address

Postcode

Account Number

Branch Sort Code

Signed

Date

### BANK INSTRUCTIONS

I instruct you to pay to the Millend Bank plc Postbox 7, Princes Street, London EC2P 2BX for the account of Onslow Publishing a/c No. 80116/297, the sum of £1.60 four weeks after today's date and at six-monthly intervals thereafter until countermanded by me.

TM9



**The prices in this section refer to Thursday's trading**

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]



# Portfolio - Gold -

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	McAlister & S	Buildings/Roads	
2	Guinness (an)	Breweries	
3	Standard Chart (an)	Banks/Discount	
4	Nat Asst Bk	Banks/Discount	
5	Coal	Industrial A-D	
6	Cont Stationery	Industrial A-D	
7	Oliver (G)	Drugs/Stores	
8	Read Int (an)	Industrial L-R	
9	Greenall Whitley	Breweries	
10	Pentland Int	Industrial L-R	
11	BSS Group	Industrial A-D	
12	Kinnowest Berton	Banks/Discount	
13	Devonish (JA)	Breweries	
14	Thomson T-Line	Industrial S-Z	
15	Stearns (an)	Drugs/Stores	
16	Walker Greenbank	Industrial S-Z	
17	Rank Org (an)	Industrial L-R	
18	Britannia Security	Electricals	
19	Green Shipley	Banks/Discount	
20	VSEL	Industrial S-Z	
21	Molins	Industrial L-R	
22	Regalair	Property	
23	Sandell Perkins	Buildings/Roads	
24	Copson PLC	Buildings/Roads	
25	New Cavendish	Property	
26	Lloyds (an)	Banks/Discount	
27	Delta	Industrial A-D	
28	Brake Bros	Food	
29	Crosby James	Buildings/Roads	
30	Deostor	Industrial A-D	
31	Cotton	Buildings/Roads	
32	Coats Wythall (an)	Drugs/Stores	
33	Whitbread Int	Industrial A-D	
34	Cres Nicholson	Industrial A-D	
35	Control Seta	Property	
36	Bredon PLC	Buildings/Roads	
37	Douglas (RM)	Buildings/Roads	
38	Salverson (Chata)	Food	
39	Fisons (an)	Industrial E-K	
40	Aarson	Industrial A-D	
41	Lovell (VI)	Buildings/Roads	
42	Falcon	Industrial E-K	
43	Conder Grp	Buildings/Roads	
44	Metal Climates	Industrial L-R	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16,000 in today's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUNDAY

BRITISH FUNDS	
High Low Stock	Price

SHORTS (Under Five Years)	
High Low Stock	Price

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS	
High Low Stock	Price

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS	
High Low Stock	Price

UNDATED	
High Low Stock	Price

INDEX-LINKED	
High Low Stock	Price

BANKS DISCOUNT HP	
High Low Stock	Price

JP 14-62 150

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Advance continues

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began Monday. Dealings end September 25. Contango day September 28. Settlement day October 5.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (an) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 26.)

1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

BREWERIES							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

BUILDINGS AND ROADS							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

CINEMAS AND TV							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

DRAPERY AND STORES							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

HOTELS AND CATERERS							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

ELECTRICALS							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

FINANCE AND LAND							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

FOODS							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

INDUSTRIALS A-D							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

INDUSTRIALS E-K							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

INDUSTRIALS L-R							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

INSURANCE							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

LEISURE							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

MINING							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

OIL & GAS							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

SHOES AND LEATHER							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

TEXTILES							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

TOBACCO							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

OVERSEAS TRADERS							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

PROPERTY							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

SHIPPING							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

SHOES AND LEATHER							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

TEXTILES							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

TOBACCO							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

# Portfolio - Gold -

DAILY DIVIDEND £4,000  
WEEKLY DIVIDEND £16,000  
Claims required for +56 points  
Claims required for +220 points  
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

OVERSEAS TRADERS							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

PROPERTY							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

SHIPPING							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

SHOES AND LEATHER							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

TEXTILES							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

TOBACCO							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

TOBACCO							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							

TOBACCO							
1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%	P/E
1987							



# Rolls-Royce shareholders: you have only 4 days to make your second payment

If you have Rolls-Royce Shares, we'd like to remind you that the final instalment is NOW due. It must be received by 3pm on Wednesday 23rd September 1987, or you may lose your right to your Shares.

Please send your payment at once to the Receiving Bank specified in the Letter of Allocation and remember to enclose the whole Letter of Allocation with your payment.

If you acquired your Shares subsequent to the original offer you MUST make a declaration as to whether or not the Shares will be "foreign-held" by deleting one of the nationality declarations in Form Y on Page 4 of the Letter of Allocation.

If you have any queries, please contact the Receiving Bank specified in your Letter of Allocation as follows:

National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, PO Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD.

Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, PO Box 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD.

Midland Bank plc, Stock Exchange Services Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA.

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, PO Box 27, 34 Fettes Row, Edinburgh EH3 6UT.

If you have lost your Letter of Allocation, please telephone 01 260 0376 for advice.

If you have recently acquired Rolls-Royce Shares and have not received your Letter of Allocation, contact your financial adviser immediately.



Issued by Samuel Mounagu & Co. Limited on behalf of H.M. Government

## FAMILY MONEY/INTEREST RATES ROUND-UP

	Nominal rate	Compounded return at tax rates	Min/max investment £	Notice	Contact
<b>BANKS</b>					
Ordinary Dep A/c	3.75	3.72	2.66	2.08	1 min 0-7 day
Fixed Term Deposits:					
National Westminster	6.75	6.75	5.09	3.70	10,000-24,999 1 mth
Barclays High Rate Dep	7.00	7.00	5.27	3.84	10,000-24,999 6 mth
Midland	6.11	6.11	4.60	3.35	10,000-24,999 1 mth
	6.49	6.49	4.89	3.56	10,000-24,999 6 mth
<b>BUILDING SOCIETIES</b>					
Ordinary A/c	5.00	5.06	3.81	2.77	1 min
Britannia	7.15	7.15	5.39	3.92	250 min
Bradford & Bingley	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min
Cheltenham & Gloucester	7.75	7.75	5.84	4.25	5,000 min
Northern Bank	6.06	6.06	4.07	4.41	10,000 min
Nationwide Non-Resid	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1 min
<b>MONEY FUNDS</b>					
Aiken Home Monthly Inc	6.96	7.18	5.41	3.93	1,000 min
Allied Arab HCA	7.34	7.59	5.72	4.16	2,500 min
Bank of Scotland	6.84	7.07	5.33	3.87	1,000 min
Barclays High Rate Dep	6.75	6.92	5.22	3.79	1,000 min
Britannia High Interest	7.00	7.19	5.42	3.94	10,000 min
Cheltenham Money Mkt Plus	6.75	6.98	5.27	3.88	2,500 min
Cheltenham & Gloucester	6.50	6.70	5.04	3.56	1,000 min
IFC Trust & Savings	7.50	7.64	5.76	4.19	5,000 min
Henderson Cheque A/c	6.84	7.07	5.33	3.87	2,500 min
L & G High Int Deposit	6.81	6.93	5.22	3.80	1,000 min
Lloyds Investment A/c	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	5,000 min
Lloyds HCA	6.00	6.17	4.65	3.38	1,000 min
M&G HCA	6.67	6.89	5.19	3.78	2,500 min
Midland HCA	6.60	6.77	5.08	3.57	2,500 min
Nat West Special Reserve	7.00	7.19	5.42	3.94	10,000 min
Oppenheimer Money Mgmt	6.88	7.06	5.32	3.87	1,000 min
Phillips & Drew HCA	6.77	6.94	5.23	3.80	1,000 min
Provincial Trust Cheq A/c	7.53	7.70	5.88	4.27	1,000 min
Royal Bk of Scot Prem A/c	6.77	6.95	5.24	3.81	2,500 min
S & P Classic	6.55	6.77	5.10	3.71	500 min
Schroder Wagg	6.40	6.59	4.97	3.61	2,500 min
Tyndall Call	6.99	7.12	5.36	3.90	2,500 min
UTI 7-day	6.88	7.05	5.31	3.86	2,500 min
Western Trust	6.92	7.14	5.38	3.91	2,500 min
<b>NATIONAL SAVINGS</b>					
Ordinary A/c	6.00	6.17	4.65	3.38	1-10,000 8 day
Investment A/c	10.00	7.30	5.50	4.00	1 mth
Income Bond	10.50	7.67	5.78	4.20	2,000-100,000 3 mth
Deposit Bond	10.50	7.67	5.78	4.20	100-100,000 3 mth
State Income Cert	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	20-200/mth 14 day
Yearly Plan	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02	
General Extension Rate	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	
Retail Price Index Aug	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	
<b>GUARANTEED INCOME BONDS</b>					
FPS (Management) Ltd	9.10	9.10	7.46	6.10	1,000 min 1 yr
FPS (Management) Ltd	8.80	8.80	7.27	5.98	1,000 min 2 yrs
FPS (Management) Ltd	8.80	8.80	7.22	5.95	1,000 min 3 yrs
FPS (Management) Ltd	8.80	8.80	7.22	5.95	1,000 min 4 yrs
Financial Assurance	8.50	8.50	6.97	5.70	2,000 min 5 yrs
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY TOWN HALL BONDS</b>					
Kirklees	6.75	6.75	5.09	3.70	500 min 1 yr
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min 2 yrs
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min 3 yrs
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min 4 yrs
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min 5 yrs
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min 7 yrs
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min 8 yrs
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min 9 yrs
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min 10 yrs
<b>FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS</b>					
Sterling	8.83				7 day 0481 28741
US Dollar	8.07				7 day 0481 28741
Yen	2.91				7 day 0481 28741
DM Mark	2.89				7 day 0481 28741
French Franc	6.52				7 day 0481 28741
Swiss Franc	2.14				7 day 0481 28741

## KEY RATES

Retail Price Index (August '86 to August '87)

+4.4

Mortgage rate

11.25%

Bank base rate

10%

Bank prime overdraft rate

13%-18% APR

Personal loan rate

19.7% APR

Credit card rate

23.8% APR

Hire purchase rate

28% APR

Bank deposit account

3.75%

Building society or ordinary account

5%

High-interest cheque account

7.00

Holiday exchange rates

Spanish peseta 185.75

French franc 9.82

Greek drachma 221

Italian lira 2125

\* Typical rates

† £100 over 12 months

APR = annual percentage rate

## FUND OFFERS

Fidelity	pages 25 and 31
Garrett	pages 26 and 36
Mercury	page 31
Activa	page 31
Equitable Life	pages 32, 34 and 36
Cassidy Life	page 33
Schroders	page 34
Royal Life	page 35
GT	page 36
Perpetual	page 37
Laurentian	page 40
Abbey	page 40

## BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	10.00%
Adrian & Company	10.00%
BCCI	10.00%
Consolidated Credit	10.00%
Co-operative Bank	10.00%
C. Hoare & Co	10.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.00%
Lloyds Bank	10.00%
Nat Westminster	10.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00%
TSB	10.00%
Citibank NA	10.00%

## UNIT LINKED INVESTMENT

Unit	Offer	Chng	Yld	Unit	Offer	Chng	Yld	Unit	Offer	Chng	Yld	Unit	Offer	Chng	Yld	Unit	Offer	Chng	Yld
<b>UNIT LINKED INVESTMENT</b>																			
ABN LIFE ASSURANCE	11.30	11.30	+0.01	ABN LIFE ASSURANCE	11.30	11.30	+0.01	ABN LIFE ASSURANCE	11.30	11.30	+0.01	ABN LIFE ASSURANCE	11.30	11.30	+0.01	ABN LIFE ASSURANCE	11.30	11.30	+0.01
Adrian & Company	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Adrian & Company	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Adrian & Company	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Adrian & Company	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Adrian & Company	11.30	11.30	+0.01
BCCI	11.30	11.30	+0.01	BCCI	11.30	11.30	+0.01	BCCI	11.30	11.30	+0.01	BCCI	11.30	11.30	+0.01	BCCI	11.30	11.30	+0.01
Consolidated Credit	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Consolidated Credit	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Consolidated Credit	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Consolidated Credit	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Consolidated Credit	11.30	11.30	+0.01
Co-operative Bank	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Co-operative Bank	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Co-operative Bank	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Co-operative Bank	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Co-operative Bank	11.30	11.30	+0.01
C. Hoare & Co	11.30	11.30	+0.01	C. Hoare & Co	11.30	11.30	+0.01	C. Hoare & Co	11.30	11.30	+0.01	C. Hoare & Co	11.30	11.30	+0.01	C. Hoare & Co	11.30	11.30	+0.01
Hong Kong & Shanghai	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Hong Kong & Shanghai	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Hong Kong & Shanghai	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Hong Kong & Shanghai	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Hong Kong & Shanghai	11.30	11.30	+0.01
Lloyds Bank	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Lloyds Bank	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Lloyds Bank	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Lloyds Bank	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Lloyds Bank	11.30	11.30	+0.01
Nat Westminster	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Nat Westminster	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Nat Westminster	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Nat Westminster	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Nat Westminster	11.30	11.30	+0.01
Royal Bank of Scotland	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Royal Bank of Scotland	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Royal Bank of Scotland	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Royal Bank of Scotland	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Royal Bank of Scotland	11.30	11.30	+0.01
TSB	11.30	11.30	+0.01	TSB	11.30	11.30	+0.01	TSB	11.30	11.30	+0.01	TSB	11.30	11.30	+0.01	TSB	11.30	11.30	+0.01
Citibank NA	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Citibank NA	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Citibank NA	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Citibank NA	11.30	11.30	+0.01	Citibank NA	11.30	11.30	+0.01



Edited by Peter Gartland

## FAMILY MONEY/1

## THIS WEEK

Term assurance .....	1
Gifts from Barclaycard .....	1
Privatization share issues .....	2
Industry-wide pension plans .....	3
Dearer diamonds .....	3
Car insurance claims .....	4
What the Woolwich-Gateway merger means .....	4
Payroll giving scheme .....	5
The value of a husband .....	5
House contents insurance .....	6
The relocation experts .....	6
Business Expansion .....	7 and 8
Tax and property purchase .....	9

## Lower loan from Northern Rock

The Northern Rock Building Society is offering a 10.75 per cent mortgage to anyone taking out a Homeplan mortgage before October 31. A Homeplan mortgage must be endowment-linked, and home and contents insurance must be arranged as part of the deal. The rate is guaranteed to be at least 0.5 per cent below the society's base mortgage rate until December 31, 1988. The standard rate is 11.35 per cent.

## Trust points

Price Waterhouse, a leading firm of chartered accountants, has produced a handy booklet that looks at how simple trusts can reduce the burden of inheritance tax. *The Modern Use of Trusts* is free from Price Waterhouse, Publications Office, Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SY.

## New names

The Barrington range of unit trusts has been renamed. From now on, the 16 funds will be known as Kleinwort Barrington Trusts. At the same time, the Planned Investment Fund has been renamed the Kleinwort Barrington Master Trust.

## The right policies

The Chancellor did life assurance policyholders a good turn when he scrapped tax relief on new life policies in his 1984 Budget.

It may not have seemed like a favour at the time but in fact Nigel Lawson's action stemmed the tide of the multi-maxi-flexi generation of insurance contracts that had dominated the market-place in the early 1980s.

Many of these contracts were a confusion of investment and protection that relied heavily on high-pressure sales techniques.

Since the scrapping of tax relief, insurance companies have devoted much greater muscle to the marketing of unit trusts for the investment needs of individuals.

But how about the marketing of protection contracts? After all, it was for financial protection in the event of untimely death that life companies came into existence.

The protection message is proving harder to convey, according to Jonquil Lowe, of the Consumers' Association. Ms Lowe told an insurance conference this week that many people were buying the wrong sort of life insurance because they did not understand the different products.

That view is borne out by a survey carried out for the latest issue of *Which?* This found that more than half the 1,000 people surveyed had some form of investment-type life insurance other than a policy linked to a mortgage.

But a quarter of the people surveyed said their main reason for buying life insurance was to protect their dependants against the policyholder's premature death.

Ms Lowe is right to point out that in the majority of

cases the most efficient way of meeting the need for protection is through term assurance and that, for many people, life assurance products are less suitable as an investment. "Most people would do best to keep their insurance and investment requirements separate," she said.

Ms Lowe went on to emphasize that consumers did not always appreciate the value of protection-only insurance and that the present rates of commission intermediaries

year term of his policy, the life company pays out a lump sum of £100,000 to his dependants. It is as simple as that. If he survives the 10-year period, then the contract comes to an end and he gets no benefit from the premiums that he has paid.

The older you are when you take out a life insurance policy the more expensive the premiums are. This is, of course, because your chances of dying increase with age.

So if John was 34 when he



Jonquil Lowe: 'Many people buy the wrong life insurance because they do not understand the products. For most, the best protection is term assurance. For many, life insurance products are less suitable for investment'

received from insurance companies did not encourage them to explain what term assurance is.

Term assurance is very easy to understand. Take, for example, John, aged 24. He is married and has two young children. A 10-year term assurance policy providing £100,000 of cover would cost him £7.50 a month in premiums with Equitable Life, one of the most competitive companies in this field. Ignoring inflation, John's total premium over the 10-year term is less than 1 per cent of the sum assured.

What the figures mean is that if John dies during the 10-

took out his 10-year term assurance policy, his monthly premium would be £9.83. At 44 his monthly premium would be £28.17.

The premiums quoted are for what is called a level term assurance contract. This means that the amount of money to be paid out in the event of death during the period of insurance stays exactly the same.

There are variations on this theme. For example, it is possible to take out an increasing term assurance contract where the amount of cover rises from year to year.

Alternatively, a contract can be arranged so that the cover

decreases year to year. Such a policy is often used for mortgage protection.

There is also convertible term assurance where policyholders have the option to convert the contract to a different type of life insurance, such as an endowment policy. Then there is renewable term assurance, which gives you the right to buy the same cover again at the end of the period.

It is even possible to buy renewable, irrevocable, convertible term assurance, which is the insurance industry's slightly indigestible way of saying you can combine all the options in one policy.

A kindred spirit of term assurance is called family income benefit and is often bought at the same time. Family income benefit would pay John's dependants a pre-agreed sum at regular intervals for an agreed period if John died within this period, say 10 years. If John survived this period, his dependants would get nothing.

This sort of protection against financial nakedness is the essence of life insurance. However, it is sometimes a difficult message to convey to customers, who find it odd that there is no pay-out at the end of the period, as there is with an endowment policy.

Ms Lowe quotes the example of a Consumers' Association member who said: "We did not like the idea of term assurance, as it was like car insurance. Unless my husband died we lost money each year."

If that is your own attitude, think again. Term assurance is an excellent buy and is without doubt the best value type of life insurance for people with major family commitments.

Peter Gartland

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If you want something for nothing, Barclaycard claims it is the place for you. If you want a herb mill, coffee pot or briefcase, Barclaycard are the people to contact. You could even win a hi-fi or a trip to the next Olympic Games.

Yesterday Britain's largest credit card operator launched its Profiles scheme offering card users the chance to accumulate points for free prizes. For every £10 spent you get one point, and the points accumulate throughout the year. If the grand total is high enough and you have kept your account in order, you qualify for a prize. Profiles will run for a year and cardholders have to apply to join.

Barclaycard insists the scheme is not meant to encourage reckless spending. It is simply meant, to encourage customers to switch some of their spending from cheques, cash and other cards to Barclaycard. A pilot scheme has already shown that people are willing to do this.

Moreover, you lose points if you miss the monthly minimum payment and the scheme has a built-in incentive to pay off a substantial amount of the outstanding balance. The more you pay off, after all, the more you can spend on your card the following month without breaching your credit limit.

One problem with Profiles, though, is the number of points you need to accumulate. For the (apparently much coveted) herb mill you would have to spend £1,700 to accumulate the required 175 points. The badminton racket, leather wallet and earrings fall into the same points category. But to win the top prize - a Pioneer hi-fi system - you would have to spend £7,500 to get the requisite 750 points.

As most people spend on average £100 a month on their Barclaycard, there may not be too many takers.

Richard Thomson  
Banking Correspondent

## FIDELITY EASTERN OPPORTUNITIES TRUST

NEW TRUST

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For example, in the past 12 months, our South East Asia Trust has grown 80.6%\* and, over 5 years, the offer price of Fidelity Japan Trust has grown 623.1%\* making it the second top performer of all unit trusts over the period.

A key element in Fidelity's investment success is the access we have to local knowledge through four of Fidelity's affiliates' offices strategically located in the Asian Pacific Basin.

Last year alone, local Fidelity analysts made over 400 company visits in the region making them better equipped to spot the new opportunities.

## Higher risk. Higher reward.

Many of the Asian Pacific markets are characterised by high volatility and the Trust is best suited to investors who are prepared to accept a higher level of risk in return for higher potential long-term rewards.

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Must close 9th October 1987.

Fidelity Eastern Opportunities Trust is offered at the fixed price of 25p per unit until 9th October 1987.

To buy your units or for further information, call our investment advisers now, free of charge. We're open today and every day, 7 days a week, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Alternatively, contact your professional adviser or post the coupon, together with your cheque, to Fidelity.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.



\*Offer to offer 10.9.86 to 10.9.87.  
\*\*Offer to offer 15.9.82 to 10.9.87.  
Source: OPAL Statistics.

## ...for faster growth.

The Managers will be free to seek out the most attractive growth investments from all the markets in the region - without constraint.

For example, they will be singling out the smaller, new companies in the more mature markets such as Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore where, in recent years, the investment focus has been on front-rank blue chip shares and large companies while smaller stocks have, until now, largely been ignored.

At the same time, the Trust will invest in the new generation Asian Pacific markets, including new emerging opportunities in the already dynamic markets of Korea and Taiwan and the lesser known markets like New Zealand, The Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, and markets such as China as and when they emerge.

## Fidelity, the Far East specialist.

As many investors already know to their benefit, Fidelity has a record of considerable success in the Far East.

In fact, we've earned a front-ranking reputation as specialists in this area.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR ALL INVESTORS

A contract note for your application will normally be sent within 5 working days. Unit certificates will normally be sent within 15 working days of receipt of settlement. The estimated starting price for Fidelity Eastern Opportunities Trust is not at the fixed offer price of 25p per unit until 9th October 1987. Thereafter units may be bought at the current daily offer price. Units may be sold on any day at the bid price ruling. You will receive a cheque within 7 working days of our receiving your renewed certificate. Accumulated units will be issued. Any income will be accumulated in the Trust and its value reflected in the unit price. Investors will receive a tax voucher on 15th March each year (or 15th February) commencing 15th March 1988. An initial charge of 4.25% is included in the fixed offer price of units, out of which the Managers may pay remuneration to qualified intermediaries. Rates are available upon request. The Trust pays an annual charge to the Managers out of income (or capital if there is insufficient income) of 1.25% plus VAT of the value of the fund. The Trust Deed contains powers for the Managers and Trustees, by supplemental deed without sanction of a meeting of unit holders, to take power to use currency futures and forward currency contracts as hedging techniques, should these be permitted by the Department of Trade and Industry, to make changes to permit purchases or sales from or to persons connected with the Managers or the Trustee and to make changes to the Trust in line with the then current requirements for authorised unit trusts. The Managers may also seek to achieve the objectives of the Trust by investing in traded options. Check your investment prices and yields in the Financial Times, Daily Telegraph, Oracle page 57, and on Pressat 40000. Trustee: Clydesdale Bank PLC. Managers: Fidelity Investment Services Limited, Registered Office: River Walk, Tonbridge, Kent TN11 1JW. Registered Company Number: 2010444. The Trust is a wider range investment as defined by the Trustee Investment Act 1981 and is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry. Member of the Unit Trust Association. Offer not open to United States citizens, residents of the United States or the Republic of Ireland.

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## The state of your shares

Anyone who has bought and kept shares in one or more of the Government's privatization issues to date, may well find it difficult to keep track of them. In the table below Family Money

gives details of all the privatizations to date and also the sale of the Trustee Savings Bank. In every case, the issue date and price are given.

As a reminder, and to help you make sure you have the money at the ready, the dates and price per share of further instalments are shown as

appropriate. As an indication of what your holdings are now worth, the price late yesterday afternoon is shown. And in order to give some idea of how the different shares have performed during the past 12 months, the final two columns show the highest and lowest prices recorded.

Issue	Issue date	Issue price (p)	Instalment due date	Current price	High (p)	Low (p)
British Telecom (31.5%)	Oct 79 Sept 83 Oct 87	363 435	Fully paid Fully paid	377	410	212.67
British Air	Feb 81 May 85	150 375	Fully paid Fully paid	382	688	430
British Gas	Oct 81 Dec 83 Dec 85	180 275 367	Fully paid Fully paid Fully paid	447	460	277
Amersham Int	Feb 82	142	Fully paid	630	645	365
British	Nov 82 Aug 85	215 185	Fully paid	322	358	113
British Telecom Pts	Feb 83 Apr 84	112 270	Fully paid	640	673	273
Enterprise Oil	June 84	185	Fully paid	342	348	124
Japan	July 84	116	Fully paid	560	628	501
British Telecom (40.8%)	Nov 84	130	Fully paid	262.50	334	178
TSB	Sept 85	100	Fully paid	143	152	100
British Gas	Nov 85	135	Apr 88 (140p) (final)	178.5	200	88.91
British Airways	Apr 87	125	Fully paid	215	234	125
British Airways	Apr 87	170	Sept 23 (85p) (final)	205	231.50	170
BSA	July 87	245	May 88 (145p) (final)	143	146	100

\* Details to be announced \* One-for-one split since 1980 \* Not technically privatization \* Shareholding government stake \* Two-for-one share split on May 7

Source: Reuters

## BP rush hits four million

A further step along the road of privatizing the Government's remaining 31.5 per cent stake in BP was taken this week with the announcement that the minimum investment will be around £250 payable in three instalments and spread over 18 months.

Individuals who buy shares in the BP offer will be eligible for a bonus allocation of one share for every 10 bought and held for at least three years. The maximum bonus allocation is 150 shares.

Nearly four million inquiries have now been registered at the BP Share Information Office even though the price of the share offer is not due to be announced until the middle of October. All that is known about the price at this stage is that it will be lower than the stock market price of existing BP shares when it is announced.

Individuals who do register before a cut-off date (also yet to be announced) will be sent a prospectus and priority share application form. If they do decide to apply, they are guaranteed an allocation of shares irrespective of how heavy demand is. Individuals can register with the Share Information Office by telephoning 0272 272 272 or by completing and posting a share offer advertisement coupon, or by returning a registration card available at any BP service station.

The Skipton and Cheshire building societies have both launched new home contents insurance packages this week.

The Skipton's Home Cover is underwritten by Commercial Union, and premiums are calculated according to the number of bedrooms in the property. Almost everything in the home is covered, from hi-fi equipment to frozen foods. World-wide cover on personal possessions is included, the amount of which depends on the size of the home, but with a maximum of £1,000 per item. There is a 24-hour emergency repair service, and a 24-hour legal helpline option. Discounts are given on Chubb locks and on premiums for the over-55s. Homecover Plus comes from the Cheshire in conjunction with Sun Alliance. Basic cover includes an emergency repair service and a legal helpline. Optional cover for personal possessions, cash, credit cards, legal expenses and pets can be arranged.

The Cheshire's offer is available to all. The Skipton's is aimed specifically at the society's savers who do not have a Skipton mortgage.

The National Westminster Bank has improved the terms of the School Fees Loan Plan it offers in conjunction with the Independent School Fees Information Service. Parents can now borrow more over a longer period. Subject to the bank's lending criteria, up to 80 per cent of the value of the

security offered will be considered, as opposed to 70 per cent. The term for withdrawing money from the fund is extended from five to 10 years.

The £10 withdrawal fee previously levied has been scrapped. Instead, there is a one-off arrangement fee of £100, payable at the outset. The interest charged on the loan is still NatWest base rate plus 2.5 per cent. Details and application forms are available from any NatWest branch, or from Claremont Savile (0590 28787).

Fidelity is a unit trust group of international standing, so a new fund from this company is always a significant event. Today Fidelity is launching its latest fund - the Eastern Opportunities Trust. The purpose of the fund will be investment in companies in the Asian region, including Japan, concentrating on smaller companies and special situations.

Fidelity says that at the outset it expects Japan to represent around 30 per cent of the portfolio. Other markets the managers will consider for investment are Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan, South Korea, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand.

There are several other similar funds on the market and they tend to be rated as high-risk-high reward and suitable only for investors who are prepared for the downturns of performance as well as the upswings. The Fidelity Eastern



Opportunities Trust is no exception to this general rule. What may make it an attractive proposition among its peers is that Fidelity does have its own investment offices in Tokyo, Hong Kong, Taipei and Sydney, on whose expertise it will draw for local knowledge.

The minimum investment is £1,000.

Birmingham Midshires Building Society has added a product called Premier Bonus to its investment account range. Premier Bonus is a 90-day notice account with a £1,000 minimum. The account currently pays 8.75 per cent net and the Birmingham Midshires guarantees that, whatever happens to interest rates in the next two years, investors will get 3.75 per cent net interest above the society's share rate.

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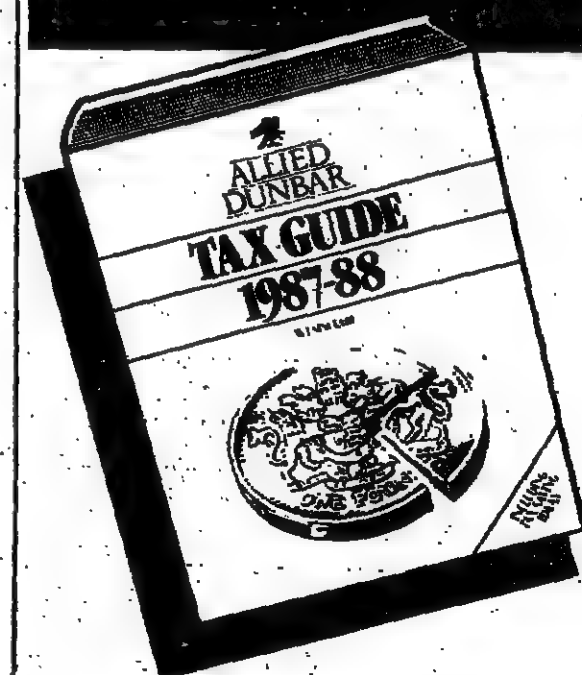
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## FAMILY MONEY/3

## Pensions across the trade

Two new industry-wide pension schemes unveiled this week could together attract contributions from around 750,000 working people — assuming that the targeted employers accept them and their respective employees opt for a company pension plan rather than a personal pension.

The Engineering Industry Pension Scheme (EIPS) will be available from April 6 to all engineering companies not operating occupational pension schemes of their own. More than 500,000 people have the option. The scheme has been developed, and will be administered, by Friends' Provident. It will operate on a money-purchase basis, whereby the proceeds of the contributions finance the pension. This is different from a final salary scheme, in which the benefits are based on earnings at retirement.

The scheme will be voluntary, and employees will have the option to contract out of the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme (SERPS), or remain contracted-in. Members moving from one employer participating in EIPS to another will automatically have the full value of their pension transferred.

Employees moving out of the industry should be able to transfer the full value to either

a personal pension plan or a scheme with their new employer — or they will be able to leave the account in EIPS until retirement.

Employees joining EIPS from the start receive life assurance cover based on two years' PAYE earnings, up to a £50,000 maximum. The cost of this and the administration of the scheme is borne by the employer. Evidence of health will usually not be required.

Under the scheme both employers and employees are required to contribute, and the employer pays the charges. The contributions are invested in with-profit accounts, to which bonuses are added until the pension begins. If an employee dies before state

#### 'Demand was for a unitized plan'

retirement age, the life assurance and pension are paid to the surviving spouse. If death occurs during retirement, the spouse is entitled to 50 per cent of the pension.

The British Clothing Industry Association's industry-wide portable pension scheme, also launched this week, has been developed by the financial advisers and pension consultants, Richards, Longstaff, and will be administered by Save & Prosper. It is aimed at around 200,000 employees, and will be available from April.

It will operate on a money-purchase, contracted-out basis only. Unlike EIPS, the contributions will be paid into a unitized contract. John Greener, chairman of Richards, Longstaff, says demand was clearly for a unitized plan that offered a choice, between a fund invested in fixed-interest securities, and a widely based equity fund.

The scheme has no minimum contribution for either

employees or employers. John Perceval, Save & Prosper's executive director, describes the basic rebate-only scheme as "a chassis which can be built on to provide a very sophisticated executive pension". Both parties are able to make contributions, and life assurance cover can be added.

The units have an initial 5 per cent charge and an annual 1.25 per cent management charge. There is also a £15 annual administration charge.

The big question for employees being offered an industry-wide scheme is whether to opt for a personal pension plan instead. Industry-wide schemes run on a money-purchase basis and contracted out of SERPS cannot be offered before April, so there is thinking time.

Ian Farr, of Friends' Provident, says: "An industry-wide scheme should give better value, pound for pound, because of the reduction in costs made through the economies of scale." There are benefits when fire life cover is provided and when the employer makes a contribution to the pension. Mr Farr says many employers will add to an industry-wide scheme, but far fewer will contribute to individual employees' personal pension plans.

Another benefit of an industry-wide scheme is that the

National Insurance rebate is paid monthly, whereas with personal pensions payment can be delayed for about nine months. A further consideration is that the prospect of choosing a personal pension may seem daunting for an employee. With an industry-wide scheme, the choice is usually made by expert advisers, who can examine all aspects and negotiate the keenest charges.

At Legal & General, Chris Hatry agrees with the low cost argument. However, he says: "In certain circumstances, employees should look before they leap into an industry-wide scheme." He says that if they are offered an industry-wide scheme before April 6

#### 'They should think twice before joining'

1988, they should think twice before joining, unless their scheme is contracted-out under a guaranteed minimum pension.

This applies especially to men under 45 and women under 40 as these age groups can gain a National Insurance rebate, back-dated to April 1987, if they take a personal pension plan contracted out of SERPS next July.

Although effected in July, the pension would relate to the



Chris Hatry: "Join both"

tax year ended April 1988. But they will not be able to do this if they have joined an industry-wide scheme before April 6, 1988.

Mr Hatry recommends getting the best of both worlds by joining the company scheme after April 6, and taking out a back-dated contracted-out personal pension plan in July.

He says that employees with no spare cash, by shopping around should be able to find a personal pension plan that requires no minimum contribution and will take the rebate only.

To complicate matters further, young employees who are offered a contracted-in industry-wide pension scheme in, say, January next year, will have to compare the employer's contribution with the National Insurance rebate. If the employer is generous, this may be a better choice.

Amanda Pardoe

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John Greener: consultant

## Dearer diamonds

Ever since the 1980 collapse in the market the outlook for diamonds has been dull. But next month a 67 carat diamond is likely to be traded for \$7 million and there is some talk that the clouds may be receding.

The reason is that the Japanese have discovered diamonds and are buying in a big way. Before 1973 the Japanese language did not have a word for diamonds. Last year, of the 467 million pieces of diamond jewellery sold worldwide, Japan bought more than anybody else except the United States. In the first six months of this year Japanese diamond sales were up by 50 per cent in carat terms and 60 per cent in dollar values.

The most likely explanation is the strength of the yen against the dollar. With diamonds traded in dollars and the yen appreciating steadily against the US currency, the Japanese have found diamonds a good buy.

It is this Japanese interest that has prompted De Beers to announce a 10 per cent price rise for rough diamonds, coming into effect on October 5, the fourth increase in less than five years. It means diamond prices have gone up by 17.5 per cent since March 1983.

So does it herald a return of the rollicking days of the late 1970s when diamonds seemed to be everybody's favourite investment? The Western world, recovering from oil price shocks, saw inflation soar, real interest rates fall, and people desert paper money for the old standbys — metals and diamonds. Crowds gathered outside Hatton Garden jewellers to get grandma's candelabra valued. In January 1980 gold peaked at \$850 an

ounce and later the same year one New York diamond dealer went home very happy. A one carat D flawless diamond that had traded for \$1,200 ten years earlier fetched \$62,000.

Then inflation was painfully brought down, equities came back into fashion and De Beers decided things had gone too far. Through its marketing arm, the Central Selling Organisation, De Beers controls 80-85 per cent of the world's rough diamonds and was unhappy about the relationship between rough and polished diamond prices. It likes polished diamond prices to be ahead of the rough variety but not too far ahead. Distribution of larger quantities of diamonds was restricted.

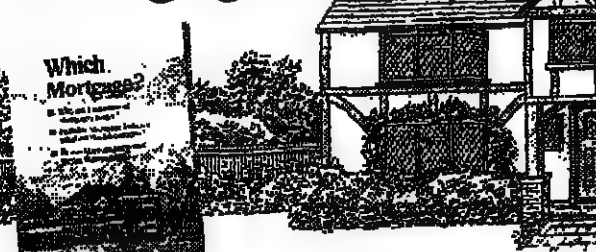
De Beers' point is that diamonds should not be seen as investments. There are 5,000 different varieties, varying from the smaller cheaper ones, at \$50 a carat, to the larger, costlier variety fetching \$100,000 a carat. There is no diamond equivalent of a gold coin. Diamond sales form a pyramid. The higher you go the rarer and more expensive they become.

De Beers' chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson says: "Our policy is diamonds should be regarded for their intrinsic beauty, rarity and lasting value. The thrust of our promotional efforts is in favour of good-quality diamond jewellery available from reputable retail outlets."

So if you want to buy the love of your life that exquisite diamond bracelet, do so because it will enhance her beauty, not because it will add value to your investment portfolio.

Mihir Bose

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You can have instant access to your money, but please remember, you stand to lose 90 days interest on the sum you withdraw. Alternatively, by giving us three months notice, you can avoid any penalties.

If you'd like to know more about how our Maximiser Growth Account works, fill in the coupon. Or phone us.

We'll only be too pleased to throw more light on the subject.

For full details, write to FREEPOST, Bradford & Bingley Building Society, Bingley, West Yorkshire BD16 2BR. Or dial 100 and ask for FREEPHONE Bradford & Bingley Maximiser.

Name   
Address   
Postcode

**BRADFORD & BINGLEY**  
ALWAYS PULLING NEW IDEAS OUT OF THE HAT.

RATES CAN VARY. THOSE MENTIONED ARE NET P.A. AND ASSUME 27% INCOME TAX. INTEREST CALCULATED DAILY AND ADDED TO YOUR ACCOUNT ANNUALLY.



## Once again, The Equitable beats all other with profits pension plans.

In the latest annual performance tables published by *Planned Savings* magazine, The Equitable is again in the number one position, for 20 year regular premium with profit policies.

This is the fifth time in ten years we've occupied this spot, and in the other years we've never come lower than fourth, an achievement not matched by any other company.

The 1986/20 year result meant that a gross annual premium of £500 would have accumulated a fund of £56,444 with which to secure a pension at the best available rate.

Yet half of our competitors' funds in the survey amounted to less than £45,000 and one as little as £34,362.

Of course, the past cannot guarantee the future, but what better way is there of judging a company than by a record of such consistent excellence?

So if you want the best return from your pension plan, fill in the coupon or phone 0296 26226 today.

To: The Equitable Life, FREEPOST, Welham St., Aylesbury, Bucks. HP21 7AR. To receive further details on your Self-Employed Pension Plan with: ☐ Annual/Variable Contributions; ☐ Monthly Contributions; ☐ Unit-linked based alternatives. (UK residents only)

Name (Mr/Ms/Miss) \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Postcode \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel: (Office) \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel: (Home) \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel: (Mobile) \_\_\_\_\_

**The Equitable Life**

The oldest mutual life office in the world.

## Avoid a collision after your crash

### INSURANCE

An accident is always a collision between two entirely innocent drivers, according to the cynics of the insurance industry.

If that is how it appears, the rules insurers drill into Britain's motorists may be partly to blame. If you have a crash, all you do is exchange names and addresses with the other driver, tell him where you are insured, identify any witnesses, and — above all — avoid admitting liability.

Finally, you collect a claim form from your insurer and fill it in, perhaps a week or 10 days after the accident. The whole system ensures that there is no record of what happened at the time of the crash.

It gives drivers ample time to persuade themselves that they were not to blame at all.

That is very different from the system elsewhere in Europe, as anyone taking a car abroad will know. When your green card arrives, insurance companies usually enclose a copy of the European Accident Statement as part of your pack.

The statement contains 15 or 16 questions designed to establish a framework of facts on which the drivers involved can agree if there is a collision. They include details of the speed at which you were both travelling, the position of the

two cars when the accident happened, and the scale of any damage — as well as the standard issues such as names, addresses and insurers.

The questions are always in the same order, whatever the language. Finally you each sign the other's statements and they then go off to the insurers concerned.

The forms are not an admission of liability. But at least they provide a contemporary record of what has happened, as you agree it at the time — rather than the two rather different versions contained in the system in Britain often produces.

Insurance companies are perfectly happy with the European Accident Statement in Europe, but are reluctant to bring in a comparable system in Britain.

General Accident, one of Britain's biggest motor insurers introduced a comparable form experimentally in some parts of Britain in the 1970s, but the attempt lasted only 18 months. The rest of the industry would not follow General Accident's lead, and the idea was dropped.

That reflected the industry's conservatism and its ability to disagree about almost everything. A more recent example of that appeared earlier this year. The British Insurance Brokers Association tried to develop a standardized accident form for the industry

only to find that the motor insurers could not agree on the questions it should ask.

What is more, insurance companies have a weakness for the simplicities of the knock-for-knock system, which broadly assumes that it takes two to make an accident.

After a crash, each driver makes a claim and each insurer pays for its own customer's damage. Unless there is good evidence that responsibility is clear-cut — perhaps through a police prosecution of one driver — both parties will usually lose some part of their no-claims discount.

Most companies have five steps in their NCD ladder. If you have the top rate, which comes after five years' claim-free driving, you will normally pay only 40 per cent of the starter's rate for your particular car and area.

If your NCD is docked after an accident, you normally fall

### PR people stress: claim not blame

two steps in the ladder — so that if you were on full NCD, you will go back to the position of someone with three years' claim-free driving. You will pay 60 per cent — rather than 40 per cent — of the beginner's rate.

The insurance public relations men are quick to stress that the system depends on



That all too familiar bump: More problems can arise when drivers give differing versions

"claim not blame" — so that losing some of your NCD does not imply culpability. But that philosophical point may not be much comfort to you if you feel you have been blamed unfairly.

At that moment, the industry is quick to offer reassurance. If you feel hard done by, there is a simple way out. Most drivers have an "excess", which makes them liable to pay the first £50 or £100 of any claim. If you feel that you are firmly in the right, you can always ask the other driver for the excess.

If he agrees to pay it, with or without threats of legal action, he has effectively accepted responsibility, and once you let your insurers know the fact, you will be left with an unblemished NCD.

If you have arranged your policy through a broker, he should let you know of your right to claim back your excess and preserve your NCD. Indeed, the broker will probably do it for you.

What else can you do to safeguard yourself? The simplest route is to take out a policy with a protected NCD. But that is only possible if you are getting the top rate of discount in the first place.

Details vary but, broadly, protected NCD policies will allow you two claims within five years, so that you are penalized only on your third claim. Rates are relatively cheap but, of course, the people who qualify are those

### 'Knock-for-knock' reduces disputes

who are least likely to make a claim anyway.

Insurers always defend the knock-for-knock system on the grounds that it is efficient and cheap and stops endless arguments.

"People always assume that if responsibility for an accident is not split down the

middle, it must all be one driver's fault," says a senior underwriter. "But life doesn't work like that. In many cases blame splits more like 70-30. But if the knock-for-knock system was not there, it would merely mean more disputes, and more premiums going to make lawyers richer."

That is probably true, but it does not destroy the case for introducing something like the accident statement into Britain. A new form would at least make it clear what drivers accepted immediately after an accident, and allow insurers to apportion blame more fairly.

Insurers seem happy with the system as it works in France and Belgium, and indeed throughout Europe. Introducing the European Accident Statement to Britain would certainly not replace the knock-for-knock system. But it could ensure that it was used only when both drivers were partly to blame.

Tom Tickell



## THE GOOD

Have you ever felt obliged to compromise your integrity when considering the best means of investing your money?

Now you don't need to. The NM Conscience Fund is a new authorised unit trust designed for people who seek a worthwhile return without sacrificing their principles.

It's a fund that will invest in enterprising businesses worldwide whose track record may be measured not only in terms of profit, but also in terms of social commitment.

It excludes the 'bad' and the 'ugly' investment opportunities — companies that exploit, pollute, or do business with oppressive regimes.

It focuses upon the good — on companies whose sensitivity to the importance of social issues goes hand in glove with flexible, innovative and enterprising management which contributes to real corporate success.

### A Charter of Conscience

In selecting shares for the NM Conscience Fund portfolio, the Managers will, so far as is possible, be bound by the following Charter which has been approved by the Validation Panel, whose members are involved in environmental, charitable and ethical issues.

The Charter aims to seek, first, those companies with a proven track record of social responsibility typified by:

- High Employee Welfare Standards
- Environmental Awareness
- Commitment to Community Involvement
- Charitable Donations

The charter aims to avoid companies whose main business involves:



## THE BAD

- Production of tobacco products, alcoholic liquors for consumption, armaments and gambling
- The unnecessary exploitation of live animals e.g. the fur trade and cosmetic research
- Close links with oppressive regimes

### Investor Participation

A unique aspect of the Fund is that it provides investors with an opportunity to make use of their own specialist knowledge. Every six months, investors will receive a fund report, a portfolio statement as well as an invitation to a meeting with the Managers. Any investor believing that a security held by the Fund contravenes the Charter, can make a case to the Managers who will, in consultation with the Validation Panel, decide whether or not it should be retained.

### Strength in Research

Managed by NM Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd, the NM Conscience Fund will benefit from the substantial research resources of the NM Group, a worldwide financial services organisation which controls assets in excess of £8000 million.

NM has excellent credentials, both as an expert investment manager and as a progressive employer and business manager.

### Now, invest in the 'Good'

NM Conscience Fund units are available at the Fixed Offer Price of 50p (less a special 1% introductory discount) until October 9th 1987. After that date units may be purchased at the Offer Price ruling upon receipt of your application.



## THE UGLY

The minimum investment is £500 and the estimated gross current yield is 1.5%. To invest, contact your financial adviser without delay, or return the coupon now with your cheque.

Please remember that the price of units, and the income from them, may go down as well as up.

You should therefore look upon your investment as long term.

# NM Conscience Fund

## Now, a partnership of profit with principles

**GENERAL INFORMATION** Dealing in Units. Units may normally be bought or sold on any business day at prices quoted in several national newspapers. Applications will be acknowledged on receipt of your instructions and certificates will be despatched within six weeks. Repurchased proceeds will usually be forwarded within 10 days of receipt of renounced certificates by the Managers.

Charges. An initial charge of 5% is included in the price of units. An annual charge of 1.4% of the trust's value, plus VAT, is deducted from the trust's income.

Commission for advisers. Out of the initial charges, remuneration (at rates which are available on request) will be paid to authorised professional advisers on applications bearing their stamp.

Income. Distributions of net income are made twice yearly on 31 July and 31 January.

Managers. NM Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited (Member of the Unit Trust Association), FREEPOST Regal House, 14 James Street, London WC2E 8BL. Registered Office: NM House, Serpentine Road, Poole, Dorset BH15 2BH, England. No. 1531522.

Trustee. Lloyds Bank Plc.

This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland

### FIXED PRICE OFFER WITH 1% DISCOUNT UNTIL OCT. 9th ONLY

To: NM Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited, FREEPOST, Enterprise House, Sandbar Brunel Road, Portsmouth PO1 1BR. Telephone: 0705 827753

I/we wish to invest (minimum £500) £ \_\_\_\_\_ in the NM Conscience Fund.  
My cheque is payable to NM Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd.

☐ Please tick this box if you want Income Units, otherwise you will be allocated Accumulation Units where income is automatically reinvested.

☐ Please tick this box if you want details of our Regular Savings Plan.

☐ Please tick this box if you want details of our Financial Planning Service.

Surname \_\_\_\_\_  
First Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Postcode \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## 'Savings are safe'

The planned Woolwich and Gateway building societies merger, announced this week, is the biggest since the Nationwide and Anglia teamed up, writes *Amanda Paroles*.

The Gateway name will go, and Gateway savers and borrowers will become Woolwich members. The Woolwich has more than two million savers, the Gateway 448,000. Woolwich borrowers total 363,000, while the Gateway has 87,000. Both societies will ask members for approval next March, and the merger is scheduled for June 1.

In practical terms borrowers will notice no change. Both societies have an 11.25 per cent mortgage rate. David Blake, assistant general manager at the Woolwich, says: "Anyone with a Gateway mortgage will become a Woolwich borrower on June 1, and they won't have to worry about any legalities."

On investment, there are differences. The Woolwich Prime Account comes closest to Gateway's Gold Star. Both offer instant access, with an 8 per cent top rate on £20,000 or more. The differences occur on balances under £5,000. The Woolwich is better for the saver with between £500 and £999, while the Gateway is better for someone with £1,000



to £4,999. Notice accounts, however, do vary. The Gateway has just one, Star 60, offering 60 days' notice for a £500 minimum. The current rate is 8 per cent, rising to 8.25 per cent for sums of more than £20,000, paid annually. In contrast, the Woolwich has two 90-day accounts: one paying 7.75 per cent half-yearly for £500 or more, the other 8.5 per cent a year, with a guaranteed differential for investments of £10,000 or more.

These apart, the Woolwich has Cash Base, and the Gateway has the Pathfinder cheque account in conjunction with the Bank of Scotland.

Mr Blake says no major decision on the range of savings accounts has been made yet. One or two accounts may be phased out, or the merged society may launch a new range. Mr Blake says: "Savings are safe."

## M&G OFFERS

- Please tick for details
- Unit Trusts** offer managed investment in British and overseas stock markets for £1,000 or more. ☐
- PEP** You can invest in the M&G Unit Trust Personal Equity Plan for £35 a month or £420 a year, with valuable tax advantages and no extra charges. ☐
- Savings Plan** enables you to invest in unit trusts from £25 a month with no extra charges. ☐
- Planned Income Portfolio** provides ten income payments spread through the year from an investment of £2,500 or more. ☐
- Flexible Pension Plan** for anyone who is self-employed or not in an employer's pension scheme; you get complete tax relief on contributions. ☐
- 6-67% net+Cheque Book** equivalent to a gross compounded annual rate of 9.43% (correct at time of going to press). High Interest Cheque Account with Kleinwort Benson Limited, administered by M&G as agents. Minimum initial deposit £2,500. ☐
- ☐ PERSONAL ☐ COMPANY/OTHER
- The M&G Year Book** gives details of all the above services, as well as our Share Exchange Scheme. ☐

**Independent Financial Advice**  
If you would like independent professional advice, please give your daytime telephone number and we will arrange for a broker (ie not an M&G representative) to contact you.

DAYTIME TEL. NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
To: The M&G Group, M&G House, Victoria Road, Chelmsford CM1 1FB. Tel: (0245) 266266.

Mr/Ms/Miss INITIALS \_\_\_\_\_  
SURNAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
POST CODE \_\_\_\_\_  
DCBL \_\_\_\_\_  
Member of the Unit Trust Association  
This offer is available to residents of the Republic of Ireland

THE M&G GROUP

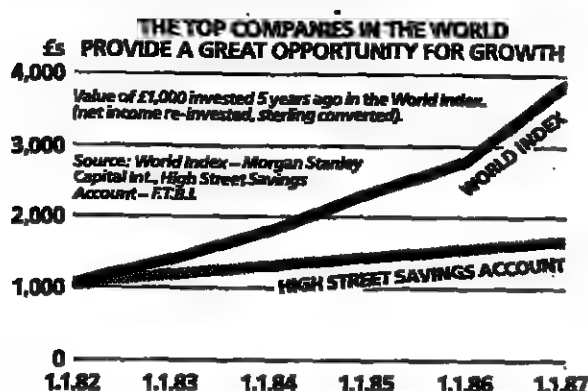


## YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN THE WORLD'S MOST EXCITING COMPANIES

Recent privatisations of nationalised industries and the opening of overseas stock markets have made owning shares easier and more popular. Flotations like those of British Telecom, British Gas, Rolls-Royce and TSB, have attracted millions of new investors. More people now own shares and appreciate their benefits than at any time in history.

But such flotations are only a small part of the picture worldwide. Investment opportunities exist in many other major companies throughout the world – in companies such as IBM, Honda, Nestlé, Marks and Spencer, Mitsubishi, McDonalds, Coca-Cola and many many more.

The chart below illustrates this by comparing the performance of the world's top companies with a typical high street savings account.



Unfortunately, investing directly into stocks and shares, to any worthwhile degree, is usually too risky or too expensive for most people. Indeed, many people have already seen their share applications scaled down dramatically and profits reduced by the costs involved in buying and selling shares.

There is an easier and safer way of investing in stocks and shares. And that's through a unit trust.

## HOW A UNIT TRUST WORKS

A unit trust is really just a collection of professionally managed stocks and shares.

When you invest in a unit trust, your money is pooled with that of other investors to form the funds of the trust. These funds are then used to buy a wide range of stocks and shares, thus increasing potential profits and spreading the risks.

Depending on how much you invest in the trust, you will receive so many "units". Then, as the value of the stocks and shares within the trust moves up or down, the value of your units moves with it. It's as simple as that.

Over the last 10 years, the average unit trust has provided considerably greater returns than the average high street savings account. This is probably why more and more money is being invested into unit trusts – even more than building societies in recent months.

For the best returns, you should view a unit trust as a medium to long term investment. You should always remember that, just like shares, the value of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

## ROYAL ANNOUNCE THE LAUNCH OF THREE NEW UNIT TRUSTS

This new issue from Royal Life Fund Management gives you an investment opportunity more exciting and versatile than any single share issue.

Quite simply, the "Royal Event" is about investing in a wide spread of companies which, when harnessed together in a unit trust, have the potential to be exciting performers in the world's stock markets.

It consists of three unit trusts which offer different levels of risk and reward. You can invest as much – or as little as you like – subject to a minimum of £250 in each trust selected. Furthermore, if you invest a total of £500 or more you will receive a 1% discount on the price of units.

## THE ROYAL INTERNATIONAL CAUTIONARY TRUST

The objective of this trust is to outperform the total returns from a typical high street savings account by providing a combination of income and capital growth. Twice a year you will receive an income payment.

The trust aims to offer a high degree of security and will invest primarily into fixed interest and

## THE ROYAL LIFE FUND MANAGERS EVENT OFF 1987

# OFFER FOR SALE

BY ROYAL LIFE FUND MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Trustee to the issue: CHASE MANHATTAN TRUSTEES LIMITED

Under Offer For Sale in the United Kingdom

Units in the Royal Life International Cautionary Trust at 50p each  
Units in the Royal Life International Growth Trust at 50p each  
Units in the Royal Life International Speculative Trust at 50p each

### 1% DISCOUNT

Units purchased during the initial offer period, which closes at 5 p.m. on Wednesday 30 September 1987, will be offered to investors at 50p per unit. However, if you invest £500 or more, a discounted price of 49.5p per unit (a discount of 1%) will apply.

Unlike some share issues there will be no balloting or scaling down of applications. The Managers guarantee that all applications will be honoured in full.

similar securities (e.g. government bonds). The balance of the trust's funds, normally no more than 40%, will be invested in top company shares around the world which have produced consistently good returns.

## THE ROYAL INTERNATIONAL GROWTH TRUST

The International Growth Trust will aim to give you significant growth with an acceptable degree of risk. Its objective is to outperform the FT-Actuaries World Index (a compilation of the world's top 2,500 largest companies) over the medium to long term.

The strategy will be to invest largely in the shares of international "blue chip" companies with a long established reputation for steady profits and growth. For example, major companies like Marks and Spencer, ICI, Ford and Kawasaki to name but a few.

A limited proportion of the trust will be invested for even more rapid growth in "secondary" world stock markets such as Taiwan and in companies set for major recovery.

The International Growth Trust's balance between security and risk should prove to be ideal for the majority of investors and particularly for first-time investors.

## THE ROYAL INTERNATIONAL SPECULATIVE TRUST

This trust will aim for really outstanding capital growth, far in excess of ordinary high street investments, by adopting an adventurous investment strategy.

The Managers will seek out exciting companies worldwide and will be free to move swiftly and aggressively between all markets, exploiting new trends and sudden market changes. The portfolio may also include traded options and warrants, where appropriate.

With such a strategy the risk and potential rewards are both obviously high – this trust is only for the investor who is prepared, and can afford, to take greater risks in pursuit of spectacular returns.

## THE ROYAL EVENT AROUND THE WORLD

Each of the Royal Life trusts is an international trust, investing in stocks, shares and securities around the world. This gives them an advantage over single share issues or more specialised trusts concentrating on one country, currency or sector. The Managers therefore have the facility to take full advantage of any investment opportunity that arises, anywhere in the world.

Furthermore, whilst currency movements can result in losses as well as gains, the Managers can protect the returns of each trust by "hedging" any currency risk.

Clearly, you should not expect an instant price leap when dealings commence. But for discerning investors, this will be more than offset by the excellent prospects for capital growth in the medium to long term.

Remember, the value of your unit holdings and the income from them can fall as well as rise.

## THE ROYAL PEDIGREE

To many people Royal is a household name. Established in 1845, the Royal Group now deals with all forms of personal finance, insurance and investment. Currently, it manages assets in excess of £11 billion and is represented in over 80 countries.

Royal have brought together a team of highly experienced professionals to manage the three new unit trusts. In addition they will be able to draw on the resources of Royal's worldwide network of branches and investment centres. They can also call upon expertise from independent stockbrokers and analysts from the world's financial centres, as and when appropriate.

## YOUR INVESTMENT CHOICE

As you can see, there are three international unit trusts offered for sale. In terms of reward, one is aiming for security, one growth and one a more speculative investment.

Each person is different. But most people will find that their needs can be met by one single investment in the Royal Life International Growth Trust.

To apply, simply complete the application, in full, indicating the trust(s) in which you wish to invest. Please remember the minimum investment in any one trust is £250, but there is a special 1% discount on the initial price of units if you invest a total of at least £500.

Then return the application, together with your cheque made payable to Royal Life Fund Management Ltd to: The Royal Event, P.O. Box 34, FREEPOST, Peterborough, PE2 0UE. No stamp is required.

## DON'T MISS THE EVENT OF 1987

Post your application today – the initial offer closes at 5 p.m. on 30 September 1987. And don't forget to enclose your cheque. Investments received after this date will be issued at the offer price ruling on receipt of your application.

We aim to despatch a contract note, confirming your investment, seven days after the official price is first published on 7 October 1987 – and your Unit Certificate, which confirms your ownership of the units, will follow during November.

Should you need any further help in completing your application, phone Royal (free of charge) on 0800 626 563. Lines will be open 7 days a week, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

## ANSWERS TO SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

### WHAT ARE THE CHARGES?

Once only, at the time of your original investment, we make an initial charge of 5.25% for administration. Then, each year, we charge only 1% (plus VAT) of the value of your investment to manage it, although the Trust Deed permits this to be increased to 1.5% (plus VAT) subject to giving unit holders 3 months' prior written notice. These charges are automatically deducted from your investment. No additional payment is required by you. Remuneration is paid to approved intermediaries at rates which are available on request.

### WHEN CAN I SELL MY UNITS?

Whilst unit trusts should be treated as a medium to long term investment, you can sell your units at any time. Indeed, we are obliged by law to buy your units back from you on demand at the "bid" price ruling on the day you wish to sell. To sell, you simply fill in the back of your certificate and post it to us. It usually takes about a week from the day we receive your certificate for you to get your money.

Unlike shares you do not need to deal through a stockbroker or other share dealing house and no charges are payable by you on realisation.

### HOW CAN I FIND OUT HOW MUCH MY INVESTMENT IS WORTH?

You will receive a certificate which shows the number of units bought in each trust. The prices and yields of these units are calculated daily and appear in the financial press. They will first be published on 7 October 1987.

### WHO ARE THE MANAGERS?

The Managers and Registrar to the Trusts are Royal Life Fund Management Limited, (Registered Office P.O. Box 30, New Hall Place, Liverpool L69 3HS. Registered No. 1609627).

The Managers may use all investments and investment techniques which may be authorised for investment by unit trusts in the future, provided they are consistent with the investment objectives of the respective trust and the Managers consider their use to be in the interest of the unit holders.

The stocks and shares quoted as examples in this prospectus are typical of the securities that will be held in the three trusts. The securities mentioned may not necessarily be included in the trusts as our view of various shares and markets will change as time passes.

### CAN I TAKE AN INCOME?

Yes. If you invest in the Cautionary Trust, which aims to combine capital growth with a degree of rising income, you will receive income payments twice a year – on 15 April and 15 October. The first payment will be made on 15 October 1988. The estimated gross initial income yield for the Cautionary Trust is 4.26% p.a.

The aim of the Growth and Speculative Trusts is to achieve substantial capital growth and all net income is automatically re-invested. Investors in these trusts will receive a tax deduction certificate and a report from the Managers in August (Growth) and May (Speculative) each year.

Reflecting their objectives of capital growth, the estimated gross initial income yields on the Growth and Speculative Trusts are relatively low; they are 0.64% p.a. and 0.43% p.a. respectively.

### WHAT IS THE TAX POSITION?

Basic rate tax (currently 27%) is deducted only from income payments, whether withdrawn or re-invested. If you pay basic rate tax, there is no further tax on income (just like a building society). If you pay higher rate tax, you will be required to pay some more tax at the end of the year.

However, unlike building society investments, non-taxpayers can reclaim income tax which has already been deducted.

The first £6,800 of realised chargeable gains in any one tax year is free of all taxes. In the longer term the rate of inflation can be applied to reduce any chargeable gains.

### WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE TRUSTEE?

The Trustee is appointed to hold the assets of the trusts, to safeguard the interests of all unit holders and has overall responsibility to ensure that the rules of the trusts are being kept. The Trustee is Chase Manhattan Trustees Limited, P.O. Box 16, Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London EC2P 2HD.

The Trusts are authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and classified as wider range investments under the Trustee Investment Act, 1961.

Note: The units and the trusts have not been registered under the appropriate US legislation and units may therefore not be offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly in the US or to a US person.

## ROYAL EVENT APPLICATION FORM

OFFER CLOSING 30 SEPTEMBER 1987  
1% DISCOUNT FOR £500 OR MORE

The Royal Event of 1987.  
P.O. Box 34, FREEPOST, Peterborough PE2 0UE.  
PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

First Applicant Surname (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms) _____	
Forename(s) in full _____	
Second Applicant (if Trust(s) is to be in joint names) Surname (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms) _____	
Forename(s) in full _____	
Address of First Applicant _____	
Postcode _____	

Do you currently hold any Unit Trusts? Yes ☐ No ☐ Shares? Yes ☐ No ☐  
I wish to invest (minimum £250 per trust) and enclose my/our cheque for the total made payable to Royal Life Fund Management Limited.

£ _____	in the Royal International Cautionary Trust
£ _____	in the Royal International Growth Trust
£ _____	in the Royal International Speculative Trust
£ _____	Total Investment

I declare that I am over 18 years of age and I am not a US national or a resident of Eire.  
Signature(s) (All applicants must sign) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

_____	/Sept 1987
_____	/Sept 1987

Name of Financial Adviser (if any) _____
For office use only Code _____

Royal Life Fund Management Limited  
Registered Office: P.O. Box 30, New Hall Place, Liverpool L69 3HS. Registered No. 1609627  
A MEMBER OF THE UNIT TRUST ASSOCIATION



## 57% more pension for the same money.

Someone retiring on 1 May 1987 would have been 57% better off with The Equitable than with the worst performer among our competitors, according to 'Planned Savings' most recent survey of 10 year with profits pension plans for executives and directors. Of course, the past cannot guarantee the future, but since 'Planned Savings' began these surveys, The Equitable has been top of the tables more often than any other company. What's more, we also delivered the top benefits in their 1985, 1986 and 1987 surveys of 5-year plans.

Much of this pre-eminence derives from our outstanding investment performance. But we also give you a head start by having more of your money to invest in the first place, since we pay no commission to middlemen. Nor are there any shareholders to nibble away at the profits.

So unless you're one of the very few executives who will actually receive your maximum pension (2/3 of final salary), you'd be well advised to investigate a top-up pension.

If you're going to do that, it makes sense to come to the company with the top track record.

Please contact us direct on 0296 26226 or send in the coupon.

\*Planned Savings July 1987

To: The Equitable Ltd, FREEPOST, Watton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP21 7BR.  
(A welcome further details on: ☐ Individual Pension Plans; ☐ Unit-linked based alternatives.

Name: Mr Mrs Miss

Address:

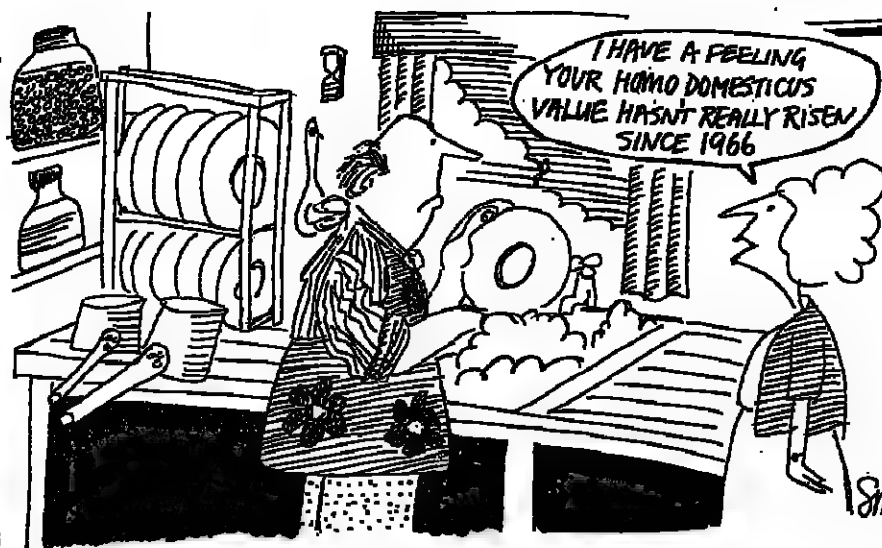
Postcode:

Date of Birth:



### The Equitable Life

— The oldest mutual life office in the world. —



## Husbands revalued

### ASSURANCE

How much is a man worth around the house? When the Chase Manhattan Bank computed his value in the United States 21 years ago, the answer came to just over £18 a week — about £270 in today's terms.

The bank's economists found that on average a man spent exactly 24 hours a week on household tasks — including those of tax accountant, handyman, shopping assistant, youth counsellor, chauffeur, fashion consultant and bartender — out of his 39 hours of non-sleeping leisure time.

The bank has not repeated the exercise, which it evidently now regards as a 1960s solecism. An official in London said: "We are very much into more serious matters these days."

The value of *homo domesticus* is nevertheless seen by others as a question of continuing significance; for despite the ascent of women into business, about 25 per cent of all British households still hinge on what social engineers ungallantly call "non-working wives", and the "spouse contribution" of their husbands as sole bread-winners.

What of the contribution husbands make under the heading of domestic chores? There is far less shelf-fixing and pram-pushing than popularly supposed; barely one-fifth bother with painting, decorating or washing, although a good 25 per cent will

cheerfully muck about in the garden, according to market research.

Although Britain stands sixth in the international index measuring the ratio of life insurance in force to national income — with a level of 117 per cent compared with the United States' 165 per cent and 305 per cent in Japan, the world leader — there are claims Sun Alliance, "probably few people who can say,



Ian White: "number of factors" hand on heart, that they're adequately covered."

Hence, the pressure by all insurance companies to move clients up the market to better protected positions.

Ian White, managing director of Partridge Management Services, says: "In settling an appropriate sum, one would need to take a number of things into account. In particular, most husbands are in company pension schemes and the Inland Revenue allows a tax-free lump sum to be paid to their dependants at the

rate of four times' annual salary.

"In many cases, there will also be a pension to the widow arising from the pension scheme and it will be important to take this into account."

Perhaps the most useful life-assurance contract in normal situations is the family income benefit policy producing a tax-free annual income. Such policies are "pure" life assurance, with nothing payable at the end if the life assured survives but they are inexpensive, life assurance in the UK being much cheaper than in most countries.

The home as a major, if not the major, asset is a further key point in the value equation. It is vital that any mortgage should be repaid automatically in the event of death. Joint life policies are increasingly used for this purpose.

The other consideration is health as the cornerstone to the provision of everything else; though the volume of permanent health insurance policies is rising, we still cover our homes and cars more readily than we safeguard against incapacity through sickness and accident.

Taking all the material factors together — earning capacity, capital resources, insurance value — the answer to our opening question is likely to be much more than his slumbrous, Saturday-morning image may suggest.

Nicholas Cole

## The giving habit that needs a boost

### CHARITIES

The payroll giving scheme, which came into being last April, has got off to a disappointing start. But evidence is now emerging that suggests that by next March 4,500 employee payrolls will be operating in respect of up to four million employees.

Pat Seaman, industrial appeals manager for Dr Barnardo's, says: "I'm sure the scheme will achieve its objectives once the administration has been simplified. But that won't happen overnight."

"After all, it has taken us 80 years to enrol 14,000 companies under our own payroll scheme."

The difference between the old scheme and the new one is simply a matter of tax relief. Under the new scheme donations of up to £120 a year qualify for full income tax relief.

A standard-rate payer giving the maximum amount can therefore save £32.40 by contributing through the scheme. Or, as the charities would prefer to say, they can obtain £120 for a net cost to the donor of £87.60.

People paying tax at the highest rate can, of course, give £120 for a net cost of only £48. The Chancellor will make up the difference.

Despite the slow start, the scheme has caused a flurry of activity among charities. If they can satisfy the Inland Revenue that they are prepared and able to act as agencies they are entitled to charge a fee of up to 5 per cent of the funds raised. An organization cannot be approved as an agency unless it is a registered charity.

The agency acts as a clearing house, distributing gifts to individual charities (possibly, though not necessarily, including its own) that have been nominated by employees.

So far 14 charities have been approved as agencies, including the Charities Aid Foundation and the Chest, Heart and Stroke Association (Scottish branch).

One agency, the Charities Aid Foundation of Tonbridge, Kent, has built an entire new office block at a cost of £125,000 to handle donations under its Give as You Earn

### Some place blame on employers

scheme. "We want to provide a magnet for people who want to give," says the general manager, Ian Ford.

Just how many people want to give is a moot point. According to John Last, of Charities Trust, a body set up by Littlewoods and the Moores family trust, the problem is not persuading employers to take part in the scheme.

"The problem is getting the employee to sign up," he says. "It is one thing to respond to Bob Geldof and another to sit down in a cold works canteen on a Monday morning and sign away part of your wages."

Others take a more charitable view and place the



Leslie Thomas at Barnardo's: The charity is still hopeful

blame squarely in the employers' court. And there is no doubt that much of the delay stems from the reluctance of employers to amend the payroll. They can find endless excuses for not burdening the computer with yet another deduction.

To qualify for tax relief, the donation must be made from gross salary. That is to say, it is deducted before tax is levied — thus saving the Revenue a lot of work. The employer simply forwards the amount specified to the agency, which distributes it among the charities named on the donor's form.

With thousands of charities actively seeking funds, the donor is apparently spoiled for choice. But a recent survey showed that most people could not name more than three charities. For that reason, BEN — the Motor and Cycle Trades Benevolent Fund — provides space for only three.

Geoffrey Atkinson, the director, explained: "Some agencies, notably the Charities Aid Foundation, provide room for up to eight. But we felt that three was enough. If you go for more, the butter will be spread rather thin."

Of course, not all donors list eight charities. They stick to one — but very often do not know its correct name. They say simply "cancer" or "Greenpeace" — Greenpeace is not a charity and is therefore ineligible to receive tax-free funds.

"This is where discretion comes in," says Mr Atkinson. "Do they mean this cancer fund, or that? Under charities law, we are not allowed to return the money and so I

have to make a choice. It's all terribly God-like."

The "Greenpeace syndrome" highlights one unexpected problem: that of confidentiality. Many people, for reasons best known to themselves, do not want their employer to know which charity they are supporting, especially if its aims are in any way controversial.

The Revenue insists that both agency and employer provide some facility by which the donor can notify the agency direct over the potentially thorny matter of choice, leaving the employer simply to pass on the money.

BEN has opted for a stick-down form but is unhappy with the results. "The very fact that a form can be stuck down has created an aura of suspicion," says Mr Atkinson. "We have found that while the average amount pledged by individuals has increased

### 'Smaller ones may be squeezed out'

from 27p a week to 46p, as a result of tax relief, the number of donors has fallen quite sharply."

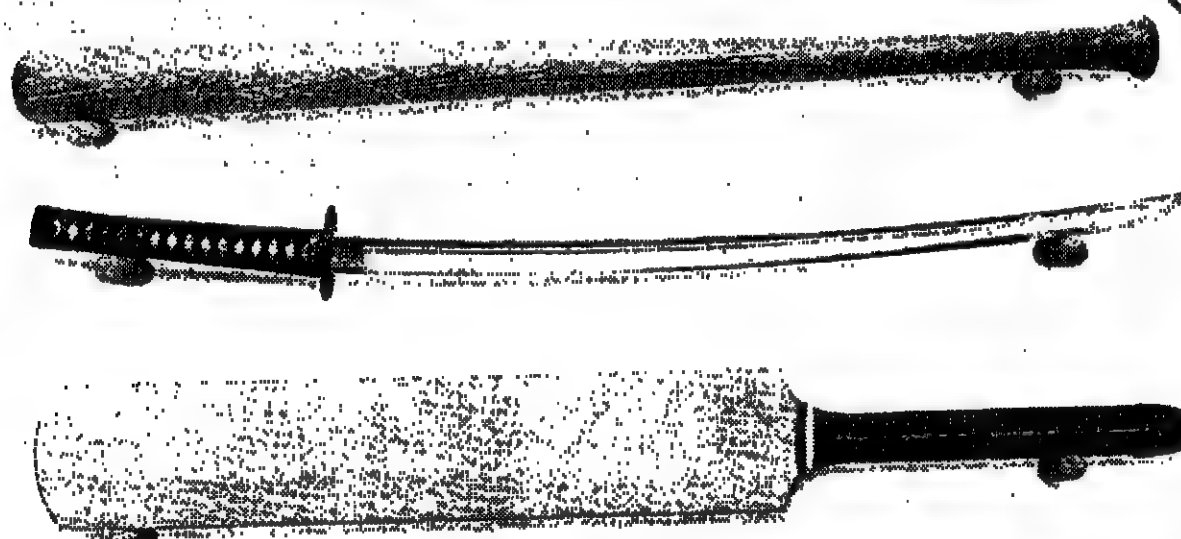
But perhaps the biggest fear, shared by most in the charities business, is that the bigger, better known charities will inevitably do best out of the scheme.

"It's a vicious circle," says Mr Atkinson. "The smaller charities are almost bound to be squeezed out. But the scheme itself will not take off until charities are willing to put up a person to explain it and employers are willing to provide time for him to meet employees."

Keith Sharp

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## FAMILY MONEY/6

## How to be careful with cover

## INSURANCE

## CONAL GREGORY examines rates and discounts on house contents insurance

Returning from holiday to discover a break-in is quite shattering. The subsequent claim can also be difficult, with memories sometimes confused over the range of goods or their age and hence possible deterioration.

While "new for old" cover (meaning the replacement value with no reduction for wear, tear and depreciation) has become standard for insurance companies, they are worried by the number and extent of claims. To encourage those who take security precautions, several are offering attractive discounts or additional benefits.

Insurance companies cost the contents premium on the basis of your home's postal code. Most have seven area ratings. Rural counties are generally the lowest rated, and the second category is for such places as Blackburn, Hemel Hempstead, Halifax, Reading and most of Edinburgh. The districts of Avon, Cleveland, Essex, Kent, Middlesex and Wales rate slightly higher, while central London, Glasgow and Liverpool attract the top premium.

Do compare rates. Sun Alliance charges 85p per £100 for central Leeds but Norwich Union charges only 60p.

The premium is higher if a house is left unoccupied at regular intervals - day or night. Shopping and similar absences can be ignored. There may also be higher rates if the contents covered are in a building which is not of conventional construction.

Take care when costing your contents that any gold and silver articles, including plated articles, jewellery, wat-

ches, clocks, furs, pictures, sculptures, other works of art and collections of stamps, medals and coins do not exceed 25 per cent or 33 per cent of the total value, depending on the company's conditions - otherwise it will limit liability.

Any single item is often restricted to 10 per cent of the overall sum insured. Valuables should be itemized and regularly updated by professionals to ensure you are fully indemnified after a claim.

There are three ways to reduce premiums, apart from shopping around. First, you can choose to pay the first amount of each claim, known as the "voluntary excess". Several companies offer a 5 per cent discount for a £25 excess, 7.5 per cent on £50 and 15 per cent for not claiming the first £100. You can also introduce security measures and gain a discount by not claiming at all.

## Free advice service from the police

insure personal money loss up to £250 if you comply with the recommendations of the local crime prevention officer, whose services are free. He or she can be contacted through the nearest main police station.

Royal Insurance Home Shield policy offers a 15 per cent discount if you have an alarm installed by one of the nine main alarm companies and it is backed up by a suitable physical security and maintenance contract. As an alternative, the same company offers 5 per cent off contents and personal possessions premiums where



Devastation: Burglaries are heart-breaking but the right insurance can soften the blow

houses are protected by an alarm system installed by a member of NSCIA, the body supervising alarm installations, and serviced by an annual maintenance contract.

Royal also give a further 5 per cent if you join your Neighbourhood Watch Scheme run in association with the police.

Norwich Union gives a 10 per cent discount for a burglar alarm installed by an NSCIA firm, plus 5 per cent for good quality BSI-approved mortice deadlocks and 2.5 per cent for windows with security devices and membership of a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme.

Now another form of discount has entered the market - a no-claims discount, similar to car insurance. Municipal General Insurance, a subsidiary of Municipal Mutual, has launched its Houseplus 2 policy, which provides automatic index linking and a 25 per cent no-claims discount. The minimum cover is £10,000, and the policy is written in units of £2,500 for home contents, which includes £250 all-risks cover and £25 of freezer cover.

The no-claims discount means premiums range from £8.06 (£10.75 without NCD) in Bournemouth, through to £24 (£32 without NCD) in

London W2 for every £2,500 of cover.

The spate of thefts and burst pipes in recent years has scared insurance companies off no-claims discounts, and the uneconomical nature of providing this innovation caused both General Accident and Eagle Star Insurance to drop their policies designed to give such reductions.

One overriding problem is the onus placed by insurance companies on policyholders

## Discover the payment record

to ensure they keep their inventories up to date.

While it is sensible to keep a list, room by room, lodged with your bank or solicitor, several building societies are taking the worry out of giving block cover and index linking.

A good example is the Halifax Building Society, which lets contents policies be covered up to £30,000.

Finally, check with brokers about the payment record of insurers. Some are prompt and helpful. Others are noted for their delaying tactics, which may be an important consideration when a loss or damage has been sustained.

## The experts at moving fast

## RELOCATION

Search agencies, in contrast to the large established corporate relocation companies, are retained specifically for the busy, and usually well-off, individual purchaser, happy to pay an initial fee of a few hundred pounds, plus at least 1 per cent of the eventual purchase price, to a firm qualified to do the groundwork and initial inspections of suitable properties.

When you consider that estate agents take their commission, usually 2 per cent, from the vendor, and are seemingly ever-willing to deluge inquirers with sales details, employing a search agency does not seem to be such sound financial practice.

But when the money is compared with the loss of business hours incurred by fruitless inspections of totally unsuitable properties, the sense of the search agency becomes apparent.

Vanessa Watts is a director of West Country Quest, based in Bournemouth, near Gillingham, Dorset. As she explains, her company sits the wheat from the chaff sent out by estate agents and, because of its professional contacts within its own area - Somerset, Avon, Dorset and Wiltshire - it often hears about instructions from agents before they come on to the market.

She says: "Agents know we will respond quickly when we are given new property details, and we always prepare a dossier of our clients before starting to look on their behalf. Many agents use computers nowadays - this is all very well but computers cannot adapt to a purchaser's totally individual requirements."

"We are constantly in our local agents' offices because the market is moving so fast. We can weed out suitable properties and move quickly. Before I take my client around a property I do a preliminary check with the local planning office that, for example, a road-widening scheme isn't imminent."

"The expertise we can offer initially is that we know the area we cover, we can advise on transport, schools and local builders. These are all important to the busy executive, who can spend half a day coming from London to inspect just one property."

Like most house-search agencies, West Country Quest (0747 840257), a member of the Association of Relocation Agents, can offer the purchaser a complete buying package once the right property is subject to contract. This includes an introduction to a source of finance.

The Association of Relocation Agents (0235 850079), which now has 155

members, was founded a year ago by its chairman, Keith Ladbroke, as a non-profit-making, self-regulatory body that now has its own code of practice and which can supply a list of members in specific locations to house-hunters.

The requirements of newly introduced members include evidence of successful trading for at least six months. This is provided by the firm's bankers, accountants and solicitors, plus estate agents in conjunction with whom they have worked.

Mr Ladbroke says: "The house-hunting service is now a major force. In 1982 there were, to my knowledge, six such companies, and in 1984 around 100. Today there are some 600 in total. I started my own company, Ladbroke Property Services, three years ago and the success of such companies is best illustrated by a recent client of mine."

"A professional couple, both working in financial services, had spent six months searching unsuccessfully for a country house. The wife is self-employed and so lost a great deal of business while looking. They retained me and within a few weeks I showed them three houses. They liked two, bought one and moved in two months. The fee was an initial £250 plus 1 per cent of the purchase price."

Diana Wildman

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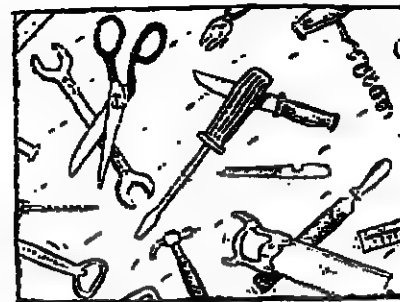
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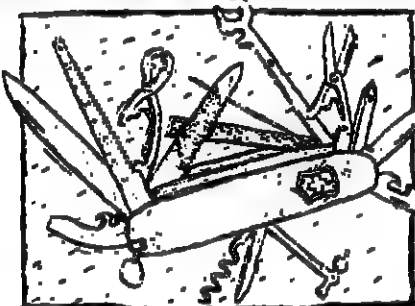
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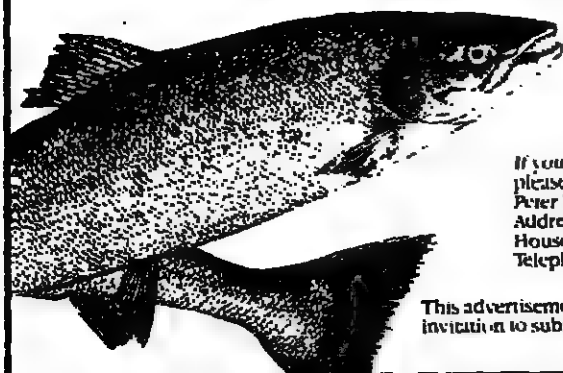


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# BES

AUTUMN 1987

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Investment in unquoted companies carries higher risks as well as the chance of higher rewards. The existence of these risks is one reason why tax relief is available in connection with investment through the Fund.

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# FAMILY MONEY 7

## Investors wait for that vital fifth year

In a special two-page analysis, **LAWRENCE LEVER** assesses the Business Expansion Scheme and its relevance to investors

Next year will be the fifth since the Business Expansion Scheme was launched. Investors who put their money into BES in the early days are going to want to get it back — and more. So how have BES companies performed?

So far we have had more bad news than good. This is only to be expected, however, because the risks associated with unquoted company investment, particularly with start-ups, mean that the failures come sooner than success stories.

"It is inevitable that you get the lemons before the plums," is the way that John Spiers, of BES Investment magazine, puts it.

The BES funds also tend to take a conservative approach to the valuation of the companies in their portfolio, even if they are doing well. Unless a company has actually done a major deal that involves issuing more of its shares at a higher price, they tend to value the fund's stake in the company at cost.

There have been disasters. Electra Risk Capital 1, an £8.6 million fund launched under the Business Start-up Scheme, is perhaps the most infamous. There are only 11 companies left in this fund out of the 32 original ones. Twenty-one of the companies invested in by the fund have either gone into liquidation or are being sold for a nominal sum.

There is a whole host of reasons for the failure of ERIC1, which to some extent is a special situation that has not generally been repeated on such a scale in other funds that raised money under the BES.

There have been other bad performances, however. Bio-fuels raised £510,000 under the BES in November 1984. It lasted only about a year, going into liquidation with debts of more than £500,000. BES investors lost all their money.

Backmaster Development Fund raised £1 million in 1984 and invested it in seven companies. Three of them, which accounted for £483,000 of the money raised, went into liquidation.

Interestingly, Mr Spiers thinks some of the BES companies that, touted as safe asset-backed schemes have not performed very well. Remember the farming ventures and the wine companies. Asset-backing was all the rage as if having assets somehow meant that you could not lose them.

Not so, however. Farmland has plummeted in value since the heady days of 1983 and early 1984 when investors poured money into farming BES companies.

Obviously there will be individual differences, but Mr Spiers believes that investors in BES farming companies will lose about half their gross investment. In other words, if they put £10,000 in, all of which qualified for tax relief at 50 per cent, they will be back to square one after five years.

Investors in wine companies may do even worse says Mr Spiers. He thinks some of these businesses will go bust.

The problem here is not so much declining values of assets. Rather, the Revenue, rightly annoyed that the spirit of the BES had been abused by wine and other companies, has insisted on applying the rules firmly.

For wine companies this means they must trade. They could not simply build up a stockpile of wine with investors' money, hold on to most of it expecting it to appreciate, and sell it again after five years.

The requirement of trading meant that the wine companies had to sell the wine to retailers or to the public.

"Many companies were not prepared for this," says Mr Spiers. "They did not have the management or the systems to cope with a business which has very low margins. Those which have been successful have been those with good management."

Enough of the bad news, what about the good? John Harrison, editor of *The BES Magazine*, thinks the bad news is over — or at least most of it — and that the good news is coming through.

We have already seen some of it with Capital Ventures, the BES sponsor based in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. It launched the first ever fund under the BES — the Cave BES fund — which Capital Ventures expects will double in value when its five-year period is up.

This fund included an investment in Black & Edgington Industries, suppliers of tents and marquees. Kennedy Brokers, the publicly quoted hotels and restaurants group, has agreed to buy B&E at a price that gives investors the chance to take an immediate 177 per cent gain and forfeit their tax relief, or a minimum profit of 197 per cent in 19 months' time.

# BES FUNDS

which they can take without losing their tax break.

And what about Hitech Lighting plc, a manufacturer of low voltage lighting that raised £600,000 towards the end of 1985? It has been enormously successful, undoubtedly the best BES issue to be sponsored by Lancashire & Yorkshire Investment Management.

Shares in the company were originally offered to the public at £1.50 each back in October 1985. They are now changing

Another Johnson Fry property development company, City Gate Estates, is intending to float on the Unlisted Securities Market next year with its shares placed at around £2.60-£2.80, compared with the £1 for which they were sold at the time of the BES launch when the company raised £3 million.

Incidentally, not all Johnson Fry companies have performed this well, as the chairman Charles Fry freely admits. For instance, Johnson Fry rates the Chelsea Restaurants scheme, 1 out of 5 in performance terms on its in-house rating system. The 1 rating means the company is performing "substantially below expectations".

Finally, there is the question of exit routes. Its all very well having shares in a top-performing company. But what if you want to realize your investment?

A few companies will graduate to the Unlisted Securities Market and probably many more to the Third Market. Both will provide exit routes, although the price investors will achieve will depend on an extension in the liquidity of the market in the individual company's shares.

But there is likely to be a whole host of companies whose performance will not warrant a Third Market quotation. Here alternatives will have to be explored, such as procuring a purchaser for the company. It will be interesting to see what prices are offered in these cases.

Some companies, particularly the pure asset plays, will be easy to liquidate. The farmland, wine or property is merely sold and the spoils shared out. How much is left in the pot, however, is another question!

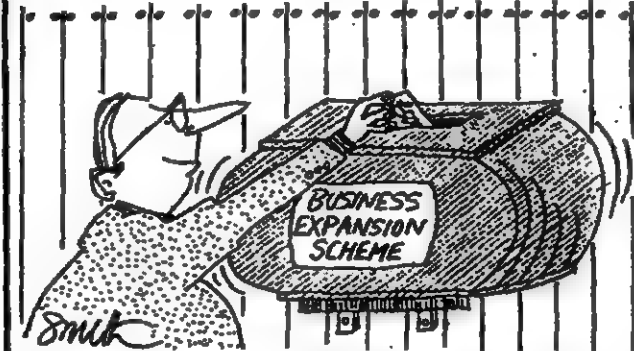


Charles Fry: "not all success"

hands at £5.10 each. The company's latest figures show that its profits before tax have increased from £210,000 to £729,000 in the year to March 31, 1987. Hitech will probably be floated on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Johnson Fry also has some noteworthy successes. CC Conversions, a residential property development company, has recently announced profits before tax of £2.6 million in its second year of trading. Mr Spiers believes investors in this company will make five times their money, ignoring tax relief.

There should be a lot of happy faces around, as the company raised £5 million.



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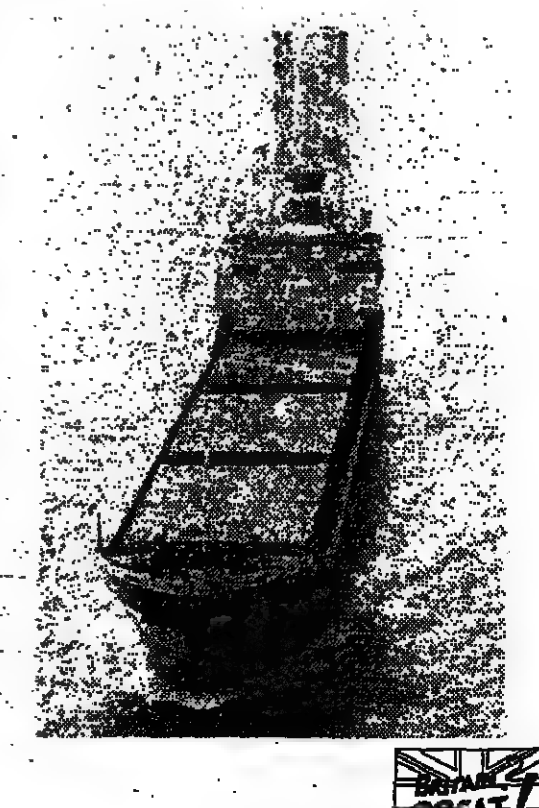
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## FAMILY MONEY/8

## The tax breaks that beckon

The Business Expansion Scheme was launched in 1983 as the successor to the Business Start-Up Scheme. Both schemes were government initiatives that gave investors in unquoted companies tax relief at their highest rates. Both were aimed at stimulating investment in unquoted companies.

The BES was basically a more flexible scheme than the BSS, which for various reasons proved too restrictive. The BSS was limited to start-up companies — genuinely new ventures.

The Government's real aim

went beyond investment in unquoted companies. It wanted to match investment with risk. In other words the idea was to encourage investors by giving them tax breaks to invest in more risky businesses, which they normally would not touch.

Certain types of business do not qualify under the BES. For instance, companies dealing in shares, banking or insurance companies or a law practice, would not qualify.

In the early days the spirit of the scheme was abused, with money going into "safe" assets

backed companies that owned assets such as farmland, property, or fine wine. Some of these ventures have, however, proved not as "safe" as investors thought.

What are the tax breaks? Basically, a BES investor qualifies for tax relief at his highest rate of income tax on investments of up to £40,000 a year in BES companies.

If you pay income tax at 60 per cent, a £10,000 investment (assuming that at least £10,000 of your income is taxed at 60 per cent) will cost you only £4,000. However, you have to hold on to your BES shares for

at least five years — otherwise you will lose all or part of the tax relief.

The idea is that the company should effectively be confident of having your money for at least five years while it is developing.

Last year's Finance Act introduced a new tax break for investors in BES companies. Any gains investors make when they come to sell their shares will be free of capital gains tax. This applies only to BES shares issued since March 18, 1986. And if you sell your shares within the five-year period you will still be subject to CGT.

This year's finance legislation also introduced a new tax break designed to alleviate the end-of-year bunching that had developed.

Investors tended to wait until the end of the tax year, when they had a clearer idea of their tax position, before deciding which BES company to invest in. This meant that the majority of BES companies were launched in a mighty scramble in the last three months of the tax year.

The 1987 legislation introduced a carry-back provision. This allows you to carry back half of any BES investment that you make in the first six months of a new tax year and offset it against your previous year's tax bill.

However, this is subject to a maximum carry-back of £5,000, and you cannot utilize the carry back provisions if you have already put £40,000 into BES companies in the tax year that has just finished.

## Essentially they are pools of money

But assuming that you have not exhausted your maximum tax-relievable BES investment, how do the new provisions work in practice? If you invest £8,000 in a BES venture before October 6 in any year you could carry back £4,000 of it against the previous tax year. But if you invested £12,000 you could carry back only £5,000 — not £6,000, because the Government's £5,000 limit comes into play.

The carry-back provisions were also targeted at the BES funds. Under the BES there are broadly two main ways of investing. You can invest directly in individual companies or put your money in BES funds. You can, of course, do both if you want.

BES funds are essentially pools of money that investors give to a fund manager who invests it in a range of BES companies. The idea is that

BES FUNDS

## Cricket, goats, hi-tech

The BES opportunities on offer now are wide-ranging. There are few track records, so you have to consider seriously anything on offer from a sponsor that has already demonstrated the capacity to make handsome returns.

Capital Ventures' record draws attention to its Ensign Group, a builder of upmarket houses. It has already raised money under the scheme twice, and it made £232,000 profits in its last financial year. The directors are forecasting pre-tax profits of at least £355,000 this year.

The expenses are low. Investors are being asked to pay £140 a share. Existing shareholders are being offered shares in a rights issue at £1.10 each. Potential investors should realize that their stake will be diluted by the sponsors and the managing director exercising their share options. Capital Ventures found the deal and made a lot of money for its BES investors, so one must not begrudge it its option over 225,000 shares at 17.5p. The managing director also has options over 12 per cent of the company at £1.10 each.

Charles Fry, of Johnson Fry, has made a lot of money for himself and his BES investors out of his property-backed schemes. Dix Belgravia, a property developer and

secured contractor from the Johnson Fry stable, is seeking a further £6 million to add to the £5 million raised last year.

The issue is cheap and the management experienced, and the company has to show 10 per cent growth per year compounded before the sponsors' options are worth anything. The company is already working on property developments that it values at £9 million on sale. It has secured construction contracts that it estimates are worth £1.6 million.

Angora International, from Johnson Fry, is trying to corner the UK market in breeding for sale high-quality, mohair-producing Angora goats. This is an undeveloped market here but if the company succeeds investors will make a lot of money. If it fails at the end of five years the company will at least be able to sell the goats. Their price would be another question. Johnson Fry is taking its options here at £1, the price investors are being asked to pay now.

The Angora board boasts Lord Pimble of Colshill, a past president of the National Farmers' Union president and now President of the European Parliament.

Industrial Technology Securities is launching its Fourth Industrial Technology Fund — the previous three funds have invested in a total of 15 companies, of which one is in receivership and three are making or are about to make significant profits. It is too early to judge how well the funds themselves will perform but there must be high hopes for the first ITS fund with two companies, accounting for almost half the fund, appearing to be doing very well.

The fund will invest in companies specializing in industrial technology. Up to 5 per cent of your money will be taken by the managers as a management fee. The type of companies will often require considerable involvement. Remember that some companies that market funds charging no management fee do in fact put investors' money into individual BES issues from which they are already receiving fees.

Kent Indoor Cricket is trying to capitalize on the indoor cricket boom. The managing director is the former England spinner, Derek Underwood. The company has a management contract with Indoor Cricket Pavilions, which operates four indoor centres itself.

## BUSINESS EXPANSION COMPANIES

Company	Activity	Sponsor	Telephone	Indiv Min	Closing date
Angora Int plc	Angora goats	Johnson Fry	01-439 0924	£1,000	Oct 5
Abercorn Place School	Private school	Crichton Securities	01-439 7171	£250	Oct 20
Capital O & W Ltd	Leisure	Palmerston Securities	01-935 5588	£1,200	Sept 30
Dix Belgravia	Property dev/	Johnson Fry	01-439 0924	£1,000	Oct 20
Ensign Group	Secured cont/	Capital Ventures	0249 584380	£1,050	Oct 23
Oliver App Fisheries	Building	T C Coombs	01-248 2033	£500	Sept 30
Kent Indoor Cricket	Salmon Farming	Minister Trust	01-600 0818	£1,000	Sept 30
Sale Catch	Cricket centres	Minister Trust	01-623 1050	£2,200	Open-ended
Walker Wingsail	Salmon farm	Minister Trust	0708 454555	£105	Open-ended
FUNDS	Wingsail design				
Small Johnson Fry 1987-88	Small companies	Johnson Fry	01-439 0924	£1,000	Open-ended
2nd Johnson Fry MALBO	Company buyouts	Johnson Fry	01-439 0924	£5,000	Open-ended
4th Industrial Tech	High-growth co's	Hill Murray	01-439 0898	£2,500	Nov 5
Centenary VII	Unlisted, Companies	Centenary Trust	021-643 3641	£2,500	Oct 6
Mercia VC	Venture capital	Centenary Trust	021 238 3404	£3,000	Open-ended

## BUSINESS EXPANSION SCHEME



## GLEN APP FISHERIES PLC

Business Expansion Schemes carry certain tax advantages for investors. Potential investors are reminded that under the Finance Act 1987, they may offset up to half of their BES relief against their 1986/87 taxable income. This carry back is subject to a maximum of £5,000 provided relevant shares are issued prior to 5th October 1987.

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Many people leave their BES investments until February or March. Here are three reasons why you should not:

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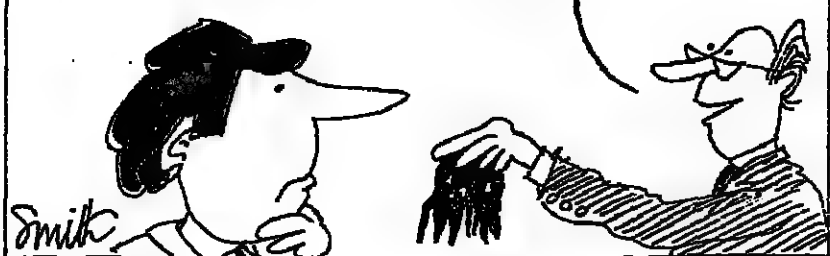


## LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

## Keeping it in the family

One of the advantages of creating a legal dynasty is that you can test speeches on partners and children, but there is the risk of boring shop-talk, says Edward Fennell

IT'S WHAT'S LEFT OF YOUR GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER'S BLACK CAP...



There are few things lawyers like better than keeping the profession in the family. Great dynasties of both solicitors and barristers have been established and flourished while political parties, empires and even football clubs have crumbled into decay. It is always reassuring, for example, to see that generation after generation of Hogg and Havers follow each other into the courts. And the family of Lord Denning is liberally sprinkled with barristers and legal expertise.

Even among major city firms the spirit of dynastic succession is not dead. At Rowe & Maw, for instance, the senior partner is Nigel Graham Maw, whose father established the firm way back in 1895.

But that achievement, significant though it is, pales when contrasted with the traditional country practice of Rutter & Rutter in Wiltshire which is now in the hands of the sixth generation.

"We like to think of ourselves as a family firm and our clients are the responsibility of the family," explained Fenton Rutter whose son Charles has recently become a partner.

Rutter & Rutter covers a wide area of Wiltshire from their offices in Mere and Wincanton. And to add even greater lustre to the family name they have as near neighbours in Dorset their Rutter cousins, who are now into their fifth generation of solicitors. In the interests of British Telecom let us hope they don't merge - Rutter, Rutter, Rutter & Rutter might just be one Rutter too many for even directory inquiries to handle.

Of course, not every son or daughter necessarily follows naturally into the family business. One of the most famous renegades against parental pressure was James Boswell whose father, Lord Auchinleck, like his father before him, had been a distinguished Edinburgh advocate.

Indeed Lord Auchinleck "took the double gown," which made him one of the five judges of the High Court of Justiciary. Imagine his despair then, as his footloose son insisted on wasting his time among the literary set of London.

But reflect on the even greater despondency of Boswell himself when he

briefly consented to train as a civil lawyer at Utrecht University. All his friends advised against it. "The Doctor, was passionate with me for insisting on a gayer place," recorded Boswell in his journal, and his friend Cochrane a few days later "gave a dreary account" of the City and its university. In the event, of course, the law's loss was literature's gain.

Fenton Rutter's son, unlike Boswell, needed no such urging. "I never suggested it to him as a career," explained the father. "One day he just came home and announced that he wanted to train as a solicitor in order to help people who were in trouble. And that was exactly what he did."

Of course, the more lawyers there are in the family the more likely it is that the dinner table becomes a centre for constant shop talk.

## Fascinating to hear other people's judgments

"Many of our friends are in the law as well, so of course it is a major topic of conversation," explained Penelope Peace who, like her husband Nigel, is a barrister. "For example, we often compare judgments, and it is always fascinating to hear what other people make of the cases we've been involved in."

The biggest asset of being married to a lawyer, however, says Penelope is that on the night before a major case your partner can understand exactly what your feelings are.

"I just don't think that anyone who wasn't a barrister would be able to empathise or give moral support in the same way as Nigel does for me or I do for him," insisted Penelope. "I think that kind of a professional bond is a real plus in a marriage."

Of course there can also be practical benefits. "We often try out our big speeches on each other," said Penny. "And see where the weaknesses might lie. Again that's something one couldn't do so well if one's spouse wasn't a lawyer."

Beverley and Andrew Napier enjoy similar advantages. Both are solicitors,

Beverley until recently in private practice and Andrew in local government. Again, when Andrew has been under a lot of pressure in particularly tricky cases, Beverley's understanding of the situation has made her moral support much more powerful. "Also from time to time we come to each other for advice and to pick each other's brains over difficult problems."

Now that Beverley has given up full-time employment to look after a couple of young children, their joint legal background is coming in especially useful.

"We thought that we would run a conveyancing business on the side," said Beverley, "although of course it tends to be me who does most of the work. We haven't advertised or anything like that. But simply by putting the word about a bit and because Andrew has mentioned it to several people at the council, the work just seems to pour in."

In fact, Beverley has to work very hard to keep both children and conveyancing up and running. But for both their sakes it's worth it. If demand continues to grow it could provide the basis for a jointly-run family business in the long-term.

"I feel the marriage is stronger because we share a common base," said Andrew. "I think that it gives us an extra sense of security that this is something important that we've got in common."

Of course, it is what they have in common which brings these lawyers together in the first place. Some friends of Penelope's and Nigel's actually met in court when the woman, a solicitor, was instructing the man, who was the barrister in the case.

Penelope and Nigel themselves met outside of the law but their common profession gave them an immediate bond as part of the complex jigsaw of personal relationships. As for Beverley and Andrew, they were on the same undergraduate law course which has now shaped both their domestic and social arrangements.

Not all marriages are made in heaven but clearly quite a few are made in court. And that is only sensible. After all, you clearly cannot beat the lawyer - all you can do is marry them.

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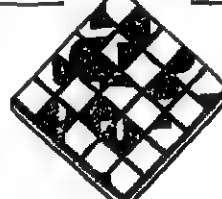
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RUGBY UNION: THE INCEPTION OF THE CLUBS CHAMPIONSHIP FINDS TOP TEAMS UNDER THE COMPETITIVE YOKE

# Bradford repeat previous success

Schools rugby  
by Michael Stevenson

The Hull University Schools' festival, held over the weekend, was won for the second successive year by Bradford Grammar School, who defeated Merthistown Castle School in a keenly contested final (11-0). John Burgess, the RFU president, attended the festival.

It was the fifth year that the festival has been held and more than 500 boys competed in 60 games, making it one of the largest of its kind; both finalists were extended in the semi-finals. Bradford by QEGS, Wakefield (4-0) and Merthistown Castle by Warwick School (8-3).

RGS High Wycombe have started the season well, retaining the Windsor Schools' festival trophy in a repeat of last year's final against Cranbrook. This year they won comfortably (14-0) and look forward to the coming season with much confidence, having only lost two out of 19 matches last winter. Their new captain is the England 16 Group lock, Justin Pearson, and they will be in the hands of a new coach, Colin Tattersall.

At Douai on Sunday, victory in section A of their excellent festival by Walsley Wellgate (Berks) was notable for the stirring action from the winners' captain. It certainly did the trick and Walsley were good value for their 7-3 win.

In section B, the varied talents of the England 18 group fly half, Jason Hood, were much in evidence. Epsom defeated Trent (13-3) with Hood contributing all their points from three penalties and a massive dropped goal from 40 yards out. Jason Radford kicked a penalty for Trent.

Wellington started as favourites in section A. Unlike their opponents, they had the advantage of a recent and successful tour of Canada, where they won seven out of their eight matches, losing only to the strong St. Michael's University side (10-15).

Harrow enjoyed their short visit to Northumberland, beating Tyndale Colts (16-4) and Gosforth Colts (25-4).

# Bath and Moseley hit by injury and an indifferent start

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

In other seasons we might have been discussing the latest rounds of Anglo-Welsh club encounters today. Instead it is possible to cast an international glance north, to Cuper, where the Anglo-Scots play the French, and reflect upon whether Bath and Moseley can recover from a poor start in the Courage Clubs championship.

Such is the effect a competitive structure has upon a game so firmly rooted in tradition. The effect upon club loyalties has yet to be measured; particularly is that true of the larger, cosmopolitan

areas where better-known players moving clubs can — if they so wish — put themselves up for the highest bidder.

I doubt if that holds true for the big provincial clubs, most of whom remain among English rugby's elite; they include Bath, who play the only first-division match of the day against Moseley.

Unfortunately, injury has struck both clubs hard: Barnes, Halliday, Morrison and Robinson are among Bath's casualties and the Anglo-Scots call upon Cronin.

The dearth of locks means

an early recall for Redman, the England lock who has been recovering from a knee operation. In ideal circumstances he would probably have wished to make his way slowly back to match fitness, instead his partner, Egerton in the second row with Simpson coming in at No. 8 in a side smarting from defeat against Pontypool and Leicester.

Moseley's start to the season has been little short of disastrous: defeats against Nottingham and Swansea and the loss of Metcalfe, their captain, until the new year after an operation for a perforated bowel. Amptzen and Record are also injured, so Goodwin moves from wing to full back, Desborough and Parsons join the three-quarters and Tuckwood plays lock.

Elsewhere there is a decent full league programme, though London Scottish will regret the absence of so many regulars at Cuper. Among them is Jeremy Macklin, their former captain, who will shortly depart the club: the Scotland B cap will play his last game against Northampton on October 3 before moving to São Paulo at the behest of his employers, ICI.

Macklin is due to spend between two and three years in Brazil, which, though excellent for his career, means his loss to rugby at a time when his skills are at a peak. He played in the University match three times for Cambridge between 1979-82 as well as appearing for England Schools and in the under-23 squad, before Scotland lighted upon him.

He has been a regular in their B team over the last two seasons, at the age of 26, might still have hoped for a senior cap.



Redman: unexpectedly early recall after knee operation

## World Cup rehearsal

By Chris Thau

Encouraged by the success of the 1987 World Cup, French students have put forward a concept for a similar competition to be held in France in August next year. The Student World Cup has received the official blessing of the French Federation and support from the International Federation for Student Sport.

French scholars see the competition as a dress rehearsal for the 1991 World Cup and the organizers have already introduced changes in the competition, adding the late arrival of Romania.

For example, the French have changed the format of the competition. Instead of 16 nations playing in four pools of four each, the French intend to invite 12 countries divided into two qualifying groups of six.

The final table of the 1987 World Cup was used to draw the top seeds for the two groups. In Pool A, New Zealand and Australia are topping the table, followed by Ireland, England, Canada and the U.S. while in Pool B, France and Wales are in the pole position alongside Scotland, Fiji, Argentina and Romania.

## RACING

# Bardwell displays excellent timing on Not So Silly

By Michael Seely

Apprentice Gary Bardwell, nicknamed "the angry man", stung Not So Silly into explosive action in the Ladbrokes-sponsored Gold Cup in front of a crowd of 10,000 yesterday.

Racing part serve N'Volley late in the final furlong, Not So Silly, backed from 33-1 on Thursday to his starting price of 12-1, landed a major gamble for Terry Ramsden, the international financier, and Alan Bailey, the Newmarket trainer, by half a length. Umbrelata, the

came. I decided it was time to get very angry indeed."

Not for some time has there been such a remarkable tag to riches tale in a big race. Not So Silly, who was bought by Bailey for 2,600 guineas after winning a seller at Ayr in March, has now given the trainer the most important victory of his career, and in so doing was recovering his seventh of the season.

"I must have tried to sell him to 50 people before Mr Ramsden finally bought him,"

## Eddery completes four-timer

Pat Eddery reduced Steve Cartwright's lead in the jockeys' championship to one yesterday when completing four-timer at Newbury on Moorestown Girl. Lisianthus, Andaleeb and Simplex, Caubon, also riding Newbury, failed to score but still leads 158-157.

Leading bookmakers have suspended betting on the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe following rumours that Luca Cumanzi's Celestial Storm has met with a set-back. However, Cumanzi said yesterday: "There is nothing wrong with him. He is perfectly well."

5-1 favourite, was drawn under the unfavourable stands' rails and was never seen with a chance.

For the third day running this marvellous Indian summer touched the west coast of Scotland, and as Madracio led the spectacular cavalcade up the middle of the track, it was soon clear where the heart of the action lay.

Royal Fan, Golden Ancon, Retriever, Noble and Phoenix, N'Volley all looked dangerous as a furlong from home, but the winner's late attack proved irresistible.

Let Bardwell tell the story of his own triumph: "I broke well and I did what I was told to do and settled him down. I was never worried and when the gap

Bailey explained. "I think he has had quite a touch. He's flying back from New York at the moment and hopes to be here tomorrow to watch Madame de Seuil run in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. And I think he'll win."

Favourite backers had started the afternoon on a happy note when the market choices obliged in the first two races. In the second, the American Memorial Stakes, David Nicholls gave a creditable imitation of Lester Piggott when cruising to a cheeky win on Jinky Jack.

Talking about his 6-4 on favourite, Roger Fisher, the winning trainer, said: "Jinky Jack will probably have one more race on the Flat. In due course I hope he'll make a replacement for Ekbalon."

## Digamist can triumph

From Our French Racing Correspondent, Paris

Digamist (Pat Eddery) is taken to win the group one £39,381 Prix de la Salamandre over seven furlongs at Longchamp tomorrow.

her only start and is rated in the same class as the Cheveley Park Stakes contender Raviola.

The Jeremy Tree-trained colt won the Henric, "ST" Phoenix Stakes on his latest start, and he should carry too many gains for the other English challengers, Miss Boniface (Cash Assmusen) and Dominion Treason (Michael Roberts).

John Dunlop sends the improving sayer Angel City (Willie Carson) for the £19,709 Prix de Lutèce (group three) over 1m 7f, and he can negotiate the step up in class at the expense of Dahlan (Yves Saint-Martin).

John Bey (Richard Quinn) has only four opponents in the group one Premio d'Italia in Milan tomorrow.

## Ayr results

Going good to soft  
4.40 (1m 5f) 1. Jinky Jack (J. Nicholls, 6-4), 2. Umbrelata (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 3. Retriever (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 4. Noble (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 5. Phoenix (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 6. N'Volley (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 7. Golden Ancon (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 8. Retriever (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 9. Noble (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 10. Phoenix (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 11. N'Volley (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 12. Golden Ancon (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 13. Retriever (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 14. Noble (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 15. Phoenix (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 16. N'Volley (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 17. Golden Ancon (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 18. Retriever (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 19. Noble (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 20. Phoenix (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 21. N'Volley (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 22. Golden Ancon (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 23. Retriever (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 24. Noble (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 25. Phoenix (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 26. N'Volley (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 27. Golden Ancon (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 28. Retriever (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 29. Noble (J. Nicholls, 33-1), 30. 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# Minister mounts attack on drugs

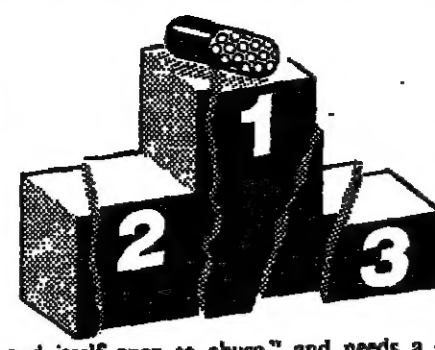
By Ian Stafford

Random independent testing for drugs in sportsmen and women will be recommended to the Government by Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, after he announced yesterday a package of measures designed to attack drug abuse in sport.

The proposals stem from a joint investigation with Sebastian Coe, the vice-chairman of the Sports Council, after taking evidence from 213 governing bodies into the misuse of drugs following allegations of abuse in various sports, including athletics, boxing and snooker.

"There is no doubt that unless we tackle this problem, we will not only be supporting a system which allows sportsmen to cheat, but we are not going to have international competition between first-class sportsmen, but between chemical laboratories," Moynihan said.

The only drugs specifically mentioned are anabolic steroids, which might now be outlawed under the 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act. This review was conducted despite low figures of detection of drug abuse, which, according to the Sports Minister, proves that the present system of testing is "rotten



and itself open to abuse," and needs a major upheaval.

Any testing procedure needs to be separate from the involvement of governing bodies," he added. "This removes the possibility of the governing bodies being both gamekeeper and poacher." The recommendations are:

● Independent testing: Sampling for tests must be carried out by approved officers, independent of governing bodies and trained in IOC procedures to ensure that sample collection is beyond suspicion. There should be independence in all the arrangements for testing.

● More effective, rigorous and entirely random testing: Selection of candidates to be tested must be made independently of governing bodies and at random. Number

of tests must vary and be unpredictable, including the possibility of 100 per cent testing in competition. Sportsmen and women should be called upon for testing during training. The system must inspire confidence and respect and must be both effective and efficient.

● All competitors must be required to make personal declarations of willingness to undertake tests: Competitors at defined standards should sign a statement signifying their willingness to be tested during training or in competition. Those who refuse should not receive support or grant aid from the Sports Council, the Sports Aid Foundation, the British Olympic Association and the National Coaching Foundation. Drug abusers must not be allowed to represent this country.

● Penalties for taking drugs must be effective and consistent: It must be made clear that the use of performance-enhancing drugs will not be tolerated. Penalties must therefore be firm, effective and consistent. Governing bodies have a responsibility to their membership, and to children ready to take-up sport, to penalise cheats.

● The Sports Council's Drug Abuse Advisory Group (DAAG) role should be enhanced: To supervise these measures against drug abuse the DAAG should be re-

formed with delegate powers to make decisions in this area.

● The effects of drugs, offenders and offences should be widely publicized: In support of these measures major publicity initiatives should be mounted by sports bodies, with co-operation from both sponsors and media, about the effects of drugs, about offences and offenders. The key strategies incorporated should be education and prevention. Penalties and offenders must be public knowledge. The National Sports Centres, and other major venues, must advertise the dangers of drug taking.

● Consideration should be given to extending relevant legislation: The Government announced on September 11 that the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs had been asked to consider whether anabolic steroids should be brought within the scope of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. This legislation effects tight controls over the import, export, possession and supply of particular drugs. The Government are considering the independent advice of the Advisory Council on whether or not anabolic steroids should be controlled under the 1971 Act.

The report also outlines the next steps required to make these measures practice, the proposals to be embodied in a new drug

testing regime. Moynihan and Coe suggest that ideas on policy, finance and execution should come from the representatives of sport and their sponsors.

They are subsequently seeking action in international Governmental and sporting forums for the adoption of the proposals in the report, particularly the notion of independence. "I believe this is the most far-reaching report on drugs in the world," Moynihan said. "We have led the world in the fight against drugs and I hope our tough line taken will make sports concentrate on their responsibility to outlaw drug abuse."

Coe will present the report to the Sports Council at their autumn meeting on Monday in North Wales, who will then work together to put forward proposals for the implementation of these measures within six weeks, in time for the next meeting on November 2. "We have got here a universal problem," Coe added. "We have now got to look for the future. We must attack drug abuse with military precision. The battle-lines have been drawn."

● The struggle to prevent drug abuse infiltrating sport in Scotland is being won. The situation is that all the governing bodies of competitive sports have now introduced — or are about to introduce — tests.

END COLUMN

## Fearing for the game's spirit

By David Hands

Rugby Correspondent

"I wonder about the Frankenstein I have spent the last 15 years helping to create. One of the leading officials in London club and officials in London said this week: 'How long will it be before it swallows us all up?'"

Rugby Union is not always perceived — perhaps wrongly — as beset by such introspection, but the words echoed those of another London club official, who pondered last month whether there was a place for him in the new rugby world.

The key to both remarks lay in the age of the speakers, both of whom I imagine are nearer 60 than 50 and have given years of committee service to their respective clubs, and beyond, doing so because they wanted to give something back to a game which they had enjoyed, with no thought of reward.

They are part of that which journalists airily call the "ethos" of the game. It includes those older administrators who do not enjoy the breaking up of traditional relationships and who generally fear for the amateur spirit of a game now being heavily commercialized. Hence the reference to Frankenstein's monster, the new league championship that will reshape the game in England.

It is this same commercialization that has led to a flood of interstate telephone calls to Twickenham, from clubs and schools, after they have been circled with a letter that invites them to accept £100 — "No questions asked, give" — for a pair of tickets for next February's England v Wales international. Best seats in the house this season will cost £16 a single, a ground ticket (standing) costs £3.50.

Mike Burton Management, the company run by the former England prop forward and working on behalf of corporate clients "proposes" to sponsor ticket holders at the rate of £100 per pair of tickets supplied to us for this match... Payments will be made in cash if required. This represents an ideal opportunity for RFU affiliates to bring corporate money into the game at grassroots level and use it as they wish.

In other words, what you do with the money afterwards is no concern of ours. There is nothing to prevent this and people who obtain match tickets are free to dispose of them



Burton: head of company

as they choose. But the reaction of many of those who have received such letters suggests — understandably in my view — that they find something morally wrong with it.

"We have had calls from all over the country objecting most strongly to the terms of the letter," Dudley Wood, secretary of the Rugby Football Union, said. "Our efforts to change our schools and clubs supplying commercial organizations with tickets have born fruit and I think this is desperation."

Clubs and schools have already been warned that their ticket allocations can be traced and will be stopped if it is discovered tickets are being used in this way. But the RFU will be unable to stop what might loosely be described as market forces.

The RFU offers less than one per cent of the 62,000 tickets available for an international to match sponsors and to its members. The same, I imagine, will be true of the other home unions. Nevertheless, when those unions opened the doors to sponsorship, they also opened the doors to the sidelines which go with it. People make money out of sport — not least, I suppose, those of us who write about it.

Rugby is a success story in which people seek involvement, and the more corporate involvement there is, the more the top end of the game will be subjected to pressure. John Burgess, president of the RFU, has warned against "glory-seekers" becoming involved in club rugby as a consequence of the league championship. Some of them are already here, more of them will come.

## Mirandinha dims days of Beardsley

By Ian Ross

The new idol of North-East football will come up against his predecessor at St James's Park tomorrow.

Peter Beardsley, returning to his native Newcastle for the first time since his British record transfer to Liverpool during the summer, is likely to find that memories are short on football terraces, such has been the impact made by Mirandinha, the Brazilian extrovert ushered into the English game to pacify a Tyneside public which still has a continuing need for a solitary hero.

Beardsley, who moved to Anfield only after a series of undignified squabbles

of the supporters were a little disappointed when I did leave but I took that as a compliment really," he said.

"I have a lot of happy memories of my time at Newcastle and it was a tremendous experience playing alongside the likes of Kevin Keegan and Chris Waddle. Obviously there are going to be comparisons made between myself and Mirandinha but neither of us should be judged on one game," he added.

Rumours circulating in the North-East that Willie McFaul, the United manager, was on the verge of making a bid for a second Brazilian player, Nelinho, were firmly quashed yesterday.

"I'm aware of the situation and what has been suggested but at this moment I do not intend to buy anyone else," McFaul said, aware that the St James's Park coffers are hardly overflowing.

Despite the arrival of Mirandinha, Newcastle have made an undistinguished start to the new campaign and will be hard pressed to contain a Liverpool side which moved up into third place in the first division in midweek with a victory over Charlton Athletic.

Kenny Dalglish, the Liverpool manager, yesterday declined to announce even a travelling squad but is expected to name an unchanged line-up.

"I don't think that there will be any extra pressure on Peter Beardsley — this is Newcastle v Liverpool not just one player against another," Dalglish said.

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Heading for victory: Lisianthus and Pat Eddery, on the far side, get up to win from Likeable Lady, the mount of Steve Dawson, in The Mail On Sunday Handicap at Newbury yesterday. Eddery is one behind Steve Causton in race for the jockeys' championship. Racing, pages 42-43 (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

## First steps on road to Seoul

By a Special Correspondent

Zola Budd will attempt to pick up the pieces of her athletics career when she runs in a road race in Bangor, Northern Ireland, this afternoon. The South African-born athlete is a surprise entrant for the Kodak Classic 10km event.

Les Jones, the race director, one of the most influential men in British athletics, spoke to Miss Budd on Thursday and confirmed yesterday she would be a definite starter. "I am delighted she has chosen the Kodak event as one of her build-up races back into international competition," he said.

A recurrent hamstring injury has forced Miss Budd out of international competition since August 1986, when she placed fourth in the European 3,000 metres championship in Stuttgart.

Since recovering from the injury she has competed in two low-key events in England under a fictitious name, but this afternoon's competitive outing — under her own name — will be her first serious task on the comeback trail.

According to Jones, Miss Budd is in fine running trim and her main aim is to be fully fit for the Olympic Games in Seoul next year.

## Course record for Lane but Woosnam leads

From Mitchell Platts Golf Correspondent Versailles

Ian Woosnam's struggle for global recognition could end here this weekend following a second round of 64 in the Lancôme Trophy on the St Nom-la-Breche course yesterday.

Woosnam has a halfway aggregate of 129, which is 15 under par, and a one stroke lead over Barry Lane, whose 63 established a record for this parkland course. Tony Johnstone, of Zimbabwe, and Bernhard Langer, of West Germany, who shared the first-round lead, scored 69 and 70 respectively to be four and five strokes adrift.

Woosnam, however, was more concerned to know the score of Nick Faldo and Mark McNulty. They would appear to be the only players capable of overthrowing him at the top of the Epsom Order of Merit. Faldo, who took 70 for 143, last season he retained his player's card for the first time and he is enjoying his best season.

Woosnam and Lane, judged on yesterday's rounds, should provide the crowd with a fair amount of entertainment when they partner each other today. Both have a penchant

for opening their shoulders on the tee and drilling the ball the proverbial country mile.

Woosnam, too, is putting well again following a lesson from Greg Norman. He did, however, have no need for the putter at the short 13th where he holed out from a bunker for one of his nine birdies. Lane gathered five birdies on each half.

Woosnam will hope to win in a canter. "I don't want to take too much out of myself with the Ryder Cup next week," he said. Even so there is much importance to be attached to individual glory for him. The doors to the major championships in the United States will all swing open if he secures Europe's No 1 spot.

SECOND ROUND LEADING SCORES (68 and Ireland unless stated): 129: Woosnam, 65, 64, 129: B Lane 67, 63 (course record); 132: A Johnstone (Zim), 64, 68, 132: B Langer (Ger), 64, 70, 134: M McNulty (SA), 65, 69, 134: B Faldo (Eng), 67, 67, 134: D Smith, 69, 70, 138: D Cherry, 67, 69, 138: M Jones, 69, 71, 141: H Davis (Irel), 70, 71, 141: H Coles, 67, 74, 141: J Forrester (Swe), 70, 71, 141: M Fox, 70, 71, 141: H Ford (USA), 68, 73, 141: M Gledhill (Sct), 70, 71, 141: J Ward (SA), 68, 72, 141: J Cherry, 71, 71, 141: B Brand, 71, 71, 141: M Pardo (Esp), 68, 73, 141: A Russell, 70, 71, 141: R Lee, 72, 72, 141: M Hoggard, 68, 74, 141: J M Campbell (Sct), 70, 71, 141: J M Campbell (Sct), 70, 71, 141: H Babbards (SA), 72, 69, 141: G Hoggard, 70, 71.

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## Hobbs for Wightman Cup team

By a Special Correspondent

Jo Durie, Sara Gomer and Anne Hobbs have been selected for Britain's Wightman Cup team to play the United States at Williamsburg from October 29 to 31.

All three players represented Britain in the Federation Cup in Canada and are clearly the top three home players on present form.

Two more women have still to be named for the team but Sue Mappin, the British team manager, says: "I shall not select the other two players for the team until after the national closed championships at Telford, where I hope to see some fighting performances from some of our younger players."

The Americans announced their team earlier this week and look certain to gain yet another victory.

Their team of Pam Shriver, ranked No 5 in the world, Zina Garrison (No 7), Lori McNeil (No 11), Gigi Fernandez (No 32) and Robin White (No 41) are all ranked above London-based Miss Hobbs, who is Britain's top player at No 49. Miss Durie, from Bristol, has slumped to No 60 on the computer and Miss Gomer, from Torquay, is No 72.

## SPORT IN BRIEF

### Bruno aim for Bugner

Barry Hearn, the snooker and boxing, who hopes to stage a heavyweight bout between Frank Bruno and Joe Bugner, is serious as far as Bugner is concerned. Last night, on Thames Television, Bugner, aged 37, said he was willing to box Bruno for \$1 million.

Speaking from his home in Sydney, the former British heavyweight champion said he had been after a bout with Bruno for five and a half years.

### Dispute talks

The Great Britain centre, Garry Schofield, will have talks with the Rugby League next week in a bid to secure his release from Hull. Schofield, who had been locked in a contract dispute with the club since returning from Australia last week, will visit the League headquarters on Wednesday.

### Slugged out

Hank Aaron, the former American baseball player, has pulled out of his slugging contest with Ian Botham, the England cricketer, at the Oval tomorrow. Botham had been attempting to out-hit Aaron against a pitching machine. Ian Pont, the Essex player, who had a trial with an American baseball team earlier this year, will oppose the Worcestershire all-rounder.

### Tough group

England have been drawn in the same group as the defending champions, Greece, in the semi-final round of the European basketball championship. The first England game in group A will be in Athens on October 29 and the top two nations will qualify for the eight-team final round in 1989. The England women's team are in the same round-robin group as Finland, Czechoslovakia, Spain, France and West Germany. Finland are the hosts. The top two countries will go through to the finals, scheduled for Bulgaria in June 1989.

### Show off

Lisbon (Reuters) — An international show jumping event scheduled here next week has been cancelled because of an outbreak of African horse disease in neighbouring Spain, the organizers said yesterday.

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